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24 May 1983

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

No. 2801

CONTENTS

ANGOLA

UNITA Communique Reports 2-16 April Actions (Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel, 1 May 83) ..	1
Luanda Mobilization Center Issues Induction Order (Luanda Domestic Service, 7 May 83)	3
France Increases Aid to Luanda Government (LE MONDE, 1 Apr 83)	5
Construction of Lukapa Experiencing Difficulties (Joao Serra; JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 11 May 83)	6
UNITA Radio Reports Further Actions Early April (Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel, 6 May 83) ..	8
Briefs	
Czechoslovak Envoy Notes Ties, Cooperation	10
RSA Bombing, Airspace Violation	10

ETHIOPIA

Details of Tigre Offensive Reported (AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL, 13 Apr 83)	11
---	----

IVORY COAST

Briefs	
Oil Production	13

KENYA

Shikuku Accuses Top Officials, Politicians of Economic Sabotage (Chris Musyoka; DAILY NATION, 18 Apr 83)	14
People Encouraged To Trust Local Media (THE STANDARD, 18 Apr 83)	15

Details on New Swahili Daily Reported (WEEKLY REVIEW, 22 Apr 83)	16
KANU Registration Figures Given (WEEKLY REVIEW, 22 Apr 83)	18
Oil Search Gets Priority, Reports Envoy (THE STANDARD, 16 Apr 83)	20
Transport Ban Placed on Namibian Goods (DAILY NATION, 18 Apr 83)	21
Top Officials Owe State Millions (Kauli Mwembe; DAILY NATION, 22 Apr 83)	22
Government Officials Owe City Council Money for Unpaid Water Bills (Philip Wangalwa; DAILY NATION, 20 Apr 83)	23
Refutation of Steel's Charges Supported (Editorial; DAILY NATION, 21 Apr 83)	24
Briefs	
Tribal Clash	26
KPCU Hit	26
Uncollected Revenue	27
LESOTHO	
Briefs	
Maize Gift	28
MOZAMBIQUE	
USSR Cooperative Movement Delegation Visits (NOTICIAS, 26 Mar 83)	29
Number of Foreign Workers Cut Due to Financial Crisis (DIARIO DE NOTICIAS, 28 Mar 83)	30
Briefs	
Fishing Cooperation With Japan	32
Bulgarian Cooperation Talks	32
Czechoslovak Paper on Captives in Angola	33
Yugoslav Cooperation	33
Shipping Service With Angola	33
Minister Scores WHO	34
NIGER	
Canadian Cooperation Agreement Signed (LE SAHEL, 11 Apr 83)	35

NIGERIA

Ojukwu Sees NPN 'Sweep' in 1983 Elections (NAN, 6 May 83)	36
Briefs	
New Rival Airline	37
Ibadan Flights Resumed	37
More Railway Security	37

SEYCHELLES

Greater Cooperation With Japan Sought (NATION, 16 Apr 83)	38
Need for Corrective Action on Trade Indicated (NATION, 9 Apr 83)	40
Briefs	
Cinnamon Exports	43

SOUTH AFRICA

Conservative Party Supporters Admit Involvement in Pamphlet Distribution (Jaap Theron, Marilyn Cohen; THE CITIZEN, 4 May 83) ...	44
Conservative Party Spokesman Outlines Policies (Koos van der Merwe; THE CITIZEN, 5 May 83)	47
Constitutional Reforms Cause Rift in Cabinet (AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL, 13 Apr 83)	50
Resignation of MPC Shocks National Party (Jaap Theron; THE CITIZEN, 28 Apr 83)	53
National Party Stand on Reforms Given (Chris Rencken; THE CITIZEN, 6 May 83)	54
Heunis Addresses Regional Development Meeting (THE CITIZEN, 29 Apr 83)	58
Dr Welsh Joins Great Debate on Costs of Reform (David Welsh; SUNDAY TIMES, 1 May 83)	60
Professor Hits Out at Quota Bill (Jonathan Suzman; SUNDAY TIMES, 1 May 83)	64
Constitutional Reforms Seen Leading to 'Authoritarian Rule' (Ivor Wilkins; SUNDAY TIMES, 1 May 83)	67
Details of Transvaal Provincial Budget Given (Keith Abendroth; THE CITIZEN, 5 May 83)	70

New Moves Up Cargo Costs Twenty-Five Percent (Julian Kraft; SUNDAY TIMES-BUSINESS TIMES, 1 May 83) ..	73
Video Pirates Losing Controls Battle (Julian Kraft; SUNDAY TIMES-BUSINESS TIMES, 1 May 83) ..	74
Maties Give ASB Slap in Face (Mike Hewitt; SUNDAY TIMES, 1 May 83)	75
Van Slabbert Comments on Proposed Reforms (F. Van Zyl Slabbert; THE CITIZEN, 4 May 83)	77
Aphane Wants End to Ethnic Grouping (Monk Nkomo; SOWETAN, 6 May 83)	80
Agricultural Economist Predicts Increased Food Demand (THE CITIZEN, 6 May 83)	82
NAAMSA Reacts to Low-Priced Imported Automobiles (Evert van Niekerk; THE CITIZEN, 6 May 83)	83
Soweto Student Leader To Be Released From Prison (SOWETAN, 6 May 83)	84
Enforcement of Influx-Control 'Potentially Explosive' (Brian Pottinger; SUNDAY TIMES, 17 Apr 83)	85
Du Pisanie's Response to Terreblanche Published (Johann Du Pisanie; SUNDAY TIMES, 17 Apr 83)	86
Buthlezi's Attacks Blamed for LP's Withdrawal (Chris Steyn; THE CITIZEN, 26 Apr 83)	88
Unemployment in Black Townships Growing Daily (Mono Bakela; SOWETAN, 28 Apr 83)	90
Peace Restored in Crossroads Following Factional Fighting (Sam Mabe; SOWETAN, 26 Apr 83)	91
Drought Puts Dampener on Trek's Prospects (Don Wilkinson; THE CITIZEN, 25 Apr 83)	92
Agriculture, Mining Hit Hardest in Economic Squeeze (THE CITIZEN, 28 Apr 83)	94
Details on New Clinker Plant at Simuma Reported (Don Wilkinson; THE CITIZEN, 28 Apr 83)	95
Pithead Price for Coal Increased by 7.1 Percent (David Bamber; THE STAR, 15 Apr 83)	97
Government 'Double-Talk' Attacked (John Battersby; RAND DAILY MAIL, 20 Apr 83)	98

Small Drop in March Jobless Figures Reported (DIAMOND FIELDS ADVERTISER, 16 Apr 83)	99
Maputo Move Big Threat to Natal Fishing Industry (THE STAR, 21 Apr 83)	100
Rapid Deployment Security Force Established in Cape Town (LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN SOUTHERN AFRICA, Mar 83)	101
Academic Discusses Frustrations of Blacks (THE CITIZEN, 29 Apr 83)	102
University Drops National Anthem From Ceremonies (Glenda Gaitz; THE CITIZEN, 29 Apr 83)	104
Horwood Lauds 'Resilience' in Banking System (THE CITIZEN, 29 Apr 83)	106
Fruit-Canning Industry To Retain Government Aid (THE CITIZEN, 29 Apr 83)	107
Eleven Blacks Graduate From Witwatersrand University (Sam Mabe; SOWETAN, 5 May 83)	108
Black Leaders Criticize Police Chief's TV Plans (Len Maseko; SOWETAN, 4 May 83)	109
Briefs	
Kimberley Terror Trial Costs	111
Ampaglas Purchased	111
Detentions Protested	111
AZAPO Protest Campaign	112
Stolen Cars	112
Mining Production Boost	112
Paint Plant	113
Hospital for Blacks	113
Imports From Italy	113
'Dad's Army'	113
SADF Linguists' Seminar	114
TIC Open to All	114
Warning on Platinum	114
Testing Site Group	114
Reassurance on Call-Up Plan	115
Taiwan General	115
New Business Editor	115
Durban Harbour Problems	116
Average Businessman	116

SWAZILAND

Pretoria's 'Bizantine' Intrigues Described (Patrice Claude; LE MONDE, 3-4 Apr 83)	117
--	-----

Queen Regent Calls for End to 'Rows' Between Court Presidents, Clerks (Desmond Ngwenya; THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND, 22 Apr 83).....	120
Queen Regent Orders Shipping Company To Repay Government (THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND, 18 Apr 83)	121
Queen Regent on Need for Education (THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND, 18 Apr 83)	122
Depressed Sugar Industry Losses Reported (Mashumi Twala; THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND, 15 Apr 83)	123
Swaziland Chemical Losses Reported (THE SWAZI OBSERVER, 14 Apr 83)	124
Bright Outlook for Dairy Production Reported (Mashumi Twala; THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND, 20 Apr 83)	126
Briefs	
SA Maize 'Dumping'	127
Vegetable Import Ban	127
UPPER VOLTA	
CSP Meeting With People of Ouagadougou (L'OBSERVATEUR, various dates)	1 8
CSV Meets for 'Days of Remembrance' (Toure Souman; L'OBSERVATEUR, 18 Apr 83)	142
ZAMBIA	
District Governors Given 3-Week 'Ultimatum' (TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 3 May 83)	146
Kaunda Urges More Exports From Nonmining Sector (Lusaka Domestic Service, 10 May 83)	147
SIDA Head Notes Breakdown of 1983 Aid to Nation (DAILY MAIL, 3 May 83)	149
Publication Notes Nation's Increasing Dependence on Foreign Aid (TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 28 Apr 83)	151
UNHCR 'Worried' by Length of Time Refugees Held for Screening (Josiyas Mbuzi; SUNDAY TIMES, 1 May 83)	152
Worker Sharing in Parastatal Management To Start by Year's End (TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 3 May 83)	154
DNIP Secretary, ZCTU Secretary Clash During Labor Day Rally (TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 3 May 83)	155

Mealie Meal, Fertilizer Prices Increase Thirty Percent (TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 3 May 83)	157
Briefs	
Famine Relief Operations	159
Central Province Famine Relief	159
Short Maturity Maize Seed	159
Rover Zambia Cuts Production	160
ZIMBABWE	
Briefs	
Marketing Body Defended	161

UNITA COMMUNIQUE REPORTS 2-16 APRIL ACTIONS

MB100747 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Angola 0430 GMT 1 May 83

[UNITA radio]

[Text] Here is a communique on the political and military situation in the country from 2 to 16 April 1983:

Putting into practice the ideas of the commander in chief, General Savimbi, the Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FALA], have been mercilessly inflicting heavy blows on the enemy and intransigently defending the cause of the oppressed people of Angola. This means that the long struggle has hardened the people's armed wing, which, inspired by the history of its endurance, is daily gaining the strength to remove all obstacles in its way.

Accordingly, in the period from 2 to 16 April 1983, the FALA, in pursuit of their patriotic duty to free the fatherland and its people from the neo-colonialism of the Russians, Cubans and their domestic lackeys, have carried out a number of actions which include:

Guando Cubango Province: On 14 April 1983, an enemy mechanized column was attacked by UNITA forces between Cuito-Cuanavale and Baixo-Longa. After the attack, 6 vehicles were burned, including one Ural, one BDRM, one Zil, and two Kraz trucks. Twenty-five members of the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FAPLA] and six Cubans were killed. No prisoners were taken due to the rapid intervention of Cuban and Soviet airpower.

Lunda Sul Province: On 15 April 1983, an act of sabotage by two of our infiltrators in the FAPLA at Alto Cuito resulted in the burning of the communications and radio installations. All the equipment was burned.

Cuanza Norte Province: On 15 April 1983, detonation of our mines between Dondo and (Cassuala) resulted in the destruction of one Berliet truck and an unconfirmed number of deaths.

Cuanza Sul Province: On 11 April 1983, UNITA forces shot down an MI-8 helicopter as it was trying to bomb our people and one of our bases to the east of Mussende. On 15 April 1983, a violent attack by UNITA forces on (Calanga)

commune resulted in the death of 36 FAPLA soldiers and 5 Cubans. An assortment of seventy-two firearms was captured, and one military supply depot was burned.

Bie Province: On 8 April 1983, UNITA forces shelled the town of Bie, destroying two police buildings and damaging others. Nineteen FAPLA soldiers were killed. On 11 April 1983, UNITA forces ambushed an enemy column consisting of eight vehicles moving from Bie to Chitembo along the Cachinges-Chitembo road, destroying all the vehicles--two Ural, three Zil, and three Raz trucks. Forty-six FAPLA soldiers, including three government security officers and four Cubans, were killed. Thirty-two automatic weapons, 2 82-mm mortars, 1 bazooka, 14,746 shells of various calibers, and a large quantity of medicine were captured.

Huambo Province: On 14 April 1983, UNITA forces ambushed enemy forces between Bela Vista and Vila Nova, killing 53 FAPLA soldiers and 6 Cubans. Sixty-four rifles and pistols, 6 82-mm mortars, a damaged B-10 cannon, 6 RPG-2's, 2 radio transmitters, 6 radio receivers, and 484,789 kwanzas were captured. Also captured were two FAPLA officers.

Huila Province: On 15 April 1983, UNITA forces attacked enemy forces on the bridge over the Calai River on the Huambo-Lubango road along Catata-Cuima, killing 18 FAPLA soldiers and 2 Portuguese bridge construction technicians. The bridge was also destroyed. Apart from rifles and pistols, two B-10 cannons, one 23-mm anti-aircraft gun and four RPG-7's were captured. The commissariat headquarters, the residence of the communal commissariat, and the power station were completely destroyed, and two rallies were held in the area.

Malange Province: On 1 April 1983, UNITA forces stormed the enemy barracks at (Holanda) farm in Pungo Andongo, killing 27 FAPLA soldiers and 9 Cubans. Eighteen AK-47's, 11 FN rifles, 10 G-3's, 1 82-mm mortar, 1 23-mm anti-aircraft gun, 1 75-mm cannon, 18 boxes of assorted ammunition, and 4 boxes of RPG-7 grenades, 82-mm mortar shells, and a number of other articles were captured. Two IFA trucks and three Caterpillars were burned. On 6 April 1983, a UNITA commando group planted an anti-locomotive mine at Zanga, and it was detonated on 15 April, destroying a locomotive engine, derailing three freight cars, and damaging a number of sleeping cars. The locomotive engineer and two Portuguese assistant technicians were killed.

Finally, on 16 April 1983, also in Malanga Province, the Amboim railroad bridge over the Lutete River, 19 km from Malange, was destroyed.

During this period we suffered five dead and nine wounded.

The fatherland is not to be questioned, it is to be defended.

FALA, the expression and power of our people's frustration, FALA, the giant, FALA on the attack.

The struggle shall triumph. And only united around Comrade President Dr Savimbi shall we win.

CSO: 3442/219

LUANDA MOBILIZATION CENTER ISSUES INDUCTION ORDER

MB110615 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 7 May 83

[Text] Here is a dispatch from the Recruiting and Mobilization Center for Luanda Province issued here yesterday:

Dispatch No. 2/83:

In accordance with the requirements of the general regulations Order No. 25/83 of 23 April 1983, it has been determined that:

1. In the period from 15 May to 15 June, all national male citizens meeting the following qualifications will be recruited and inducted into the armed forces:
 - 1.1. Those born between 1 January and 31 December 1963.
 - 1.2. The bearers of postponement cards that have expired.
 - 1.3. Those born between 1 January 1960 and 31 December 1962, as well as those born in previous years who have been called up, but have not presented themselves for military service.
2. The citizens affected by the above must present themselves at the indicated places with their identity cards and military registration tags.
3. Within 10 days, officials in charge, directors, and heads of institutions in the province must present lists on their workers, students and others.
 - 3.1. The citizens covered by this dispatch must not be admitted to workplaces, schools, etc, without presenting the document issued to them by the Recruiting and Mobilization Center proving their legal military status.
4. Taking into account the fact that a number of institutions located in Luanda Province have been soliciting the postponement of the military induction of their workers and students covered by the induction order, and regardless of the requests they might have made in writing, such requests will have no validity as long as the citizen does not present himself at the indicated place for military medical inspection.

5. Citizens who do not present themselves for military induction without justified reasons will be dealt with in accordance with present legislation.

All national male citizens covered by the present dispatch must present themselves promptly at 0800 at the following places and on the following dates:

Those residing in Viena Municipality must present themselves on 16 and 17 May at the Quilumba Cinema; those residing in (Kakwaku) on 19 and 20 May at the ODP Command Post; those residing in (Quilamba Quiachi) on 23 and 24 May at the Sao Joao Cinema; those residing in (Sambizanga) Municipality on 26 and 27 May at the OPD Command Post; those residing in (Rangel) Municipality on 30 and 31 May at the Dr Agostinho Neto Center; those residing in Kazenga on 1 and 2 June at the Kazenga Cinema; those residing in (Ingombote) on 6 and 7 June at the Petro Atletico Pavillion; those residing in (Maenga) Municipality on 9 and 10 June at the TAAG sports grounds; and those residing in Samba Municipality on 13 and 14 June at the OPD Command Post.

Finally, citizens on the reserve list must preserve themselves on 16, 17 and 18 June.

CSO: 3442/219

FRANCE INCREASES AID TO LUANDA GOVERNMENT

Paris LE MONDE in French 1 Apr 83 p 4

[Text] As a result of the first joint commission for cooperation and development, France and Angola signed a common declaration in Paris on 29 March, providing in particular for emergency food relief for Luanda. The meeting of this first joint commission follows the general cooperation agreement signed between the two countries in July 1982.

The food relief, which will involve more than 3,000 tons of wheat, constitutes a gesture by France, "given the situation of war imposed on the People's Republic of Angola," the joint declaration emphasized.

This text also demonstrates "the political will that inspires the two parties seeking to broaden their bilateral relations in the principles of non-intervention in the domestic affairs of each country and in the objective of reciprocal advantages and mutual respect."

The two parties also examined the growth in cooperation and the improvement of living conditions of French consultants and technicians based in Angola. The two delegations also agreed that the second joint commission would be held in Luanda in 1985.

France finally agreed to finance a certain number of projects introduced as high-priority by Angola. Certain projects concern the rehabilitation of the coffee zone (the production of coffee fell from more than 200,000 tons before independence to a current 15,000-20,000). On the other hand, France will finance the creation of two training centers, one for mechanics and the other for electricity. A certain number of other projects presented are still being studied, among them are a grant for civil aviation and four petroleum projects.

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CSO: 3419/783

CONSTRUCTION OF LUKAPA EXPERIENCING DIFFICULTIES

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 11 May 83 p 3

[Article by Joao Serra]

[Excerpts] Construction of the new city of Lukapa, future political-administrative capital of Lunda-Norte, is almost at a standstill, although it has been almost 4 years since the groundwork was begun.

After 4 years, has anything concrete really been accomplished?

What is happening with Lukapa?

The need to build a new city in the region, an ambitious project which involves costly and complex technology and financing, arose as a result of the administrative revision which turned the former Lunda Province into two separate provinces.

A diamond region with special potential, the former province of Lunda had almost all its physical infrastructures in its southern region, while the northern portion was a preserve strictly devoted to mining, with some small settlements inhabited exclusively, even today, by DIAMANG [Angola Diamond Company] personnel.

The administrative revision created a new province which, to start with, did not have the facilities needed for all the inevitable political, administrative and labor apparatus essential to its management.

The decision to build the new city of Lukapa arose, then, from an unavoidable need. Although it represented an ambitious and extremely difficult project, it was also a challenge from which we could not shrink if we were to create the essential conditions for the future development of Lunda-Norte Province.

It is noted that Lunda-Norte Province covers 103,000 square kilometers and its population is currently estimated at 320,000 inhabitants. It is an extensive area with countless problems to be solved.

The Lukapa Installation Office

An undertaking of this kind is not, obviously, a simple task. It requires the involvement of several ministries and national agencies capable of contributing their cooperation and resources so the project can be completed as quickly and efficiently as possible.

For this reason, from the beginning, the ministries of Provincial Coordination, Energy, Construction, Planning, Finance, Home Trade and Transport were committed to assist in the construction of Lukapa in their respective areas of competence.

An organ was also created, entitled the Lukapa Installation Office, which initially was responsible for the executive coordination of the project, but which, as it later developed, was left virtually alone to struggle with the countless complex and difficult tasks involved in seeing to the execution of a project which is now quite probably one of the most ambitious undertakings in the country today in the area of civil construction.

Cuban Firm To Participate in Construction

In fact, as we were told by Lukinda dos Santos [assistant director of the Lukapa Office], because of the systematic lack of cooperation from some ministries which should have participated in this initial phase of the project, the Lukapa Installation Office was forced to alter its conception of the work.

After proceeding on its own to design the layout of the streets in the temporary area, the Installation Office recently began the installation of the first prefabricated buildings, set on cement blocks.

A Cuban civil construction company specializing in this branch was contracted to install the sanitary infrastructures; the first technicians are expected in Lukapa very soon. The first buildings--which are being set up now, to save time--will later be connected to the water and sewer systems.

In sum, this is currently the full extent of Lukapa.

Lukinda dos Santos, the assistant director, is an individual with continuing enthusiasm for the project, and this is apparent in the detailed explanations which he was courteous enough to give us during the few hours that we were in the region. The fact, is, however, that the progress of the Lukapa project is not solely his responsibility. It depends on a number of national structures which apparently are not contributing to the progress of the work with the resources that are needed there today and which have systematically delayed construction throughout the last 4 years.

Even the prefabricated units, which have gone to various structures in the country, specifically the Ministry of Energy, the Psychiatric Hospital of Luanda, the Defense Ministry and the Mbanza Congo Hospital, among others, will soon be in short supply.

After the Cuban construction company has installed the sanitary infrastructures, the Lukapa Installation Office estimates that the temporary area will take about 18 months to complete. This temporary nucleus, planned for about 2,500 people, will include about 700 dwellings and various social and public services.

Regarding Lukapa city-proper, it should have a population of about 50,000, but its design is still under study by higher organs and nothing specific has been decided yet. It will be the political-administrative center of the province and the center for all activities in support of the regional economy.

UNITA RADIO REPORTS FURTHER ACTIONS EARLY APRIL

MB091850 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Angola 0430 GMT 6 May 83

[UNITA radio: unattributed "communique"]

[Text] On 1 April 1983, UNITA forces attacked a bus [words indistinct] with registration ALB8302 along the (Quibala-Rio Nhiha) road section at a place 15 km from Quibala. The vehicle was burned and 50 people were killed, including soldiers of the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FAPLA], border guard troops, personnel of the People's Defense Organization [ODP], and some (Cuca) civil servants. Twelve Czechoslovak-made AK rifles, 13 RPG-7's, 13 RBD's, 4 Russian Mausers, 6 radio transmitters, 4 portable radios, uniforms, and important documents were captured.

On the same day, UNITA forces attacked the enemy post at the (Holanda) farm in Pungo Andongo, killing 25 FAPLA soldiers and border guards. Eighteen AK-47's, 11 FN's, 10 G-3's, 1 82-mm mortar, 2 60-mm mortars, 4 RBD's, and 1 (SVB) were captured. Two vehicles and three tractors were burned. Following the attack a mammoth rally was held in the area.

On 4 April 1983, UNITA forces attacked 12 vehicles and 2 BDR's on the Huambo-Luanda road along the (Chebimba-Chidadamela) section. Ten vehicles and 1 BDR were burned. Eleven Cubans and 23 FAPLA soldiers, including a 1st lieutenant and 4 2d lieutenants, were killed. Twenty Czechoslovak-made AK rifles, 2 RPG-7's, 1 RPG-2, a B-10 cannon, 4 pistols, 15 boxes of assorted ammunition, 4 field radios, 70 hand grenades, 104 pairs of trousers, 80 shirts, and 40 pairs of boots were captured.

Also on 4 April, UNITA forces burned 3 star vehicles on the Bela Vista-Vila Nova road. Sixteen FAPLA soldiers, 8 ODP members, and 2 policemen were killed. Some 27 AK-47's, 2 RPG-7's, 3 60-mm mortars, 8 (Tuga) Mausers, 2 typewriters, and 1 Honda engine were captured.

On 7 April, UNITA forces attacked an enemy column comprised of 26 vehicles between Cela and Cassongue in the Lenga area. The column was escorted by tanks and BRDM's. Thirteen vehicles were burned, including 1 tank and 1 BRDM. Twenty-one Cubans including two captains, 46 FAPLA soldiers, and 16 state security men were killed. Some 29 AK-47's, 4 RPG-7's, 1 76-mm cannon,

1 14.5-mm anti-aircraft weapon, 40 RPG-7 shells, 2 82-mm mortars with 26 mortar shells, 720,500 Cuanzas, a number of uniforms, and 2 cameras were captured. The remaining vehicles retreated in disarray, and only after 50 minutes did the enemy's BRDM's start to respond to our forces.

On 11 April, UNITA forces attacked an enemy column comprised of eight vehicles moving from Bie to Chitembo along the Cachinges-Chitembo section. All of the vehicles were burned and 46 FAPLA soldiers, including 3 with the rank of 1st lieutenant, 8 state security men, and 11 ODP members were killed.

We have just read you an additional communique to the communique on the country's political and military situation during the first half of April which was broadcast last week.

CSO: 3442/219

BRIEFS

CZECHOSLOVAK ENVOY NOTES TIES, COOPERATION--The CSSR ambassador to Angola, Milos Vesely, recently gave a press conference in Luanda on the occasion of the 38th anniversary of the founding of his country. The Czechoslovak ambassador reviewed various aspects connected with the evolution of the political, economic and social life in his country since the final defeat of Hitlerian fascism and recalled the efforts made by the Czechoslovak people in the construction of socialism. Milos Vesely also stressed the ties of friendship and cooperation between his country and Angola--ties which have had as their highest expression the visit made by Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos to Prague, during which he signed with President Gustav Husak the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the two countries. However, he said that the cooperation is not achieving the desired economic exchange, except in the scientific, technical and cultural fields, in which the two countries have been promoting their cooperation. The best results have been in the field of education, in which Czechoslovakia has given Angola 20 scholarships; 10 of them for higher education and 10 more scholarships for secondary education. These scholarships were given last year. [Excerpt] [MB101035 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 10 May 83]

RSA BOMBING, AIRSPACE VIOLATION--Army planes of racist South Africa have once again violated the airspace of the People's Republic of Angola, attacking civilian and military targets, the Angolan news agency ANGOP learned yesterday from sources linked to the Ministry of Defense. On 25 April the racist air force bombed Cuvelai in Cunene Province, which is situated along a line stretching from the Namibian border to Cassinga. One person was wounded. On the same day, the racists directed rocket fire at the (Camucando) area in Huila Province, wounding three people. In a clear demonstration of the direct involvement between the racists and their agents, the bombardment coincided with an attack carried out by the UNITA puppet group. According to the same sources, extreme violations of our airspace took place during the last days of April in Cunene and Huila Provinces, with the penetrations reaching more than 250 km into our territory. [Text] [MB120618 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 12 May 83]

CSO: 3442/219

DETAILS OF TIGRE OFFENSIVE REPORTED

London AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL in English 13 Apr 83 p 7

[Text]

Since mid-February the Ethiopian Dergue has waged a full-scale military campaign against the ~~Tigre~~ *People's Liberation Front* (TPLF) guerrilla forces in the province of Tigray. With an estimated 40,000 Ethiopian troops now there, operations to date have included heavy artillery bombardment and the manoeuvring into position of reinforcements from Eritrea. Up to 75% of Ethiopia's entire army is now reported in the northern command sector of Eritrea and Tigray.

The failure of the 1982 Ethiopian military campaign against Eritrea was partly due to the Ethiopians' underestimation of the strength of the TPLF and its cooperation with the Eritrean Peoples' Liberation Front (EPLF) — AC Vol 23 No 3. TPLF propaganda has also been remarkably successful during the last 18 months. Combined with poor morale among Ethiopian soldiers, the TPLF's reputation has grown a lot. In the two months following the transfer of the Ethiopian 17th Division last year from Eritrea to Tigray, it appears that about 80 Ethiopian troops (including Tigrayans, Oromos and Amhars) deserted to the TPLF.

Beginning preparations outside Tigray, troops were moved from the Sahel front in Eritrea to the Eritrean capital of Asmara; new recruits were trained near Addis Ababa and local militia in Gondar province were regrouped. By December units from the 3rd and 17th Divisions, and some brigades from the 14th and 16th Divisions were inside Tigray. By early February, troops had garrisoned the formerly TPLF-administered town of Adi Daro in Shire district, western Tigray. And on 21 February the town of Sheraro, Shire district, came under a one-hour artillery bombardment, and was evacuated by the TPLF a few days later.

Ethiopian forces are being led by Gen. Abbebe Gebre Yohannes. During last year's offensive in Eritrea, Gen. Abene commanded the Eritrean military zone known as Mentir, now referred to as Mabrek. An eight-man Soviet military advisory team is also reported in Tigray — initially advising from the Adi Daro front, where the first two weeks of heavy fighting took place.

TPLF reports say that an average of four helicopter gunships, four MiG fighter planes and, in several attacks, one Antonov bomber, have been used in all skirmishes.

At the start of the offensive, eight battalions appear to have been actively deployed. Entering Adi Daro town, Shire district, in early February, units from the 3rd and 17th Divisions moved northwest to Sheraro on 16 February. It was then that skirmishes began some 15 to 20 kilometres northwest of Adi Daro on the road to Sheraro. One week after the 21 February bombardment of Sheraro, Ethiopian troops advanced from the north, while units from the two divisions engaged with the TPLF in the Adi Daro front received reinforcements.

The 24th mechanised Division stationed in Barentu, Eritrea, then reportedly attempted to enter Tigray via Tacumbia and was attacked by the EPLF. The division retreated and altered its route further to the east in late February for a successful second attempt in the first week of March. Various units from the 24th, including 40 tanks and armoured personnel carriers (according to TPLF reports) arrived in early March in Sheraro town having

passed through Shambuqu. The TPLF then retreated from the Adi Daro front area.

While the 17th Division units remained in the Adi Daro area, 3rd Division units moved east to Endeselassie, the capital of Shire district. The 24th then moved to Adi Hagerai. The 17th units later joined forces in Sheraro while the 24th left Sheraro moving towards Sur, 60 kilometres west of Endeselassie. Commanded by Gen. Ragessa Jimma, the two brigades of the 24th reportedly suffered fairly heavy losses en route to Sur.

The Adi Daro line was dismantled, with some forces remaining in Adi Daro town, and others moving to reinforce the 3rd Division. 7th Division units then moved towards Sur from the garrisoned town of Humera in the extreme west with reportedly about three battalions and 500 local militia from Gondar in an attempt to encircle TPLF forces.

On 27 March the 7th Division units entered the nominally TPLF-controlled mountainous area surrounding Cafta while units still in Sheraro retreated to Barentu. On 28 March on the high plateau area ahead of Cafta, the TPLF attacked. (The TPLF claimed 600 Ethiopian troops killed, including one brigade political commissar, and 27 troops, five tanks, 27 six-wheel-drive trucks and 10 radios captured).

Skirmishes were reported in late March around Sheraro and on the road between Endeselassie and Adi Daro. Further actions are expected in the central region following the reported transfer of the 8th Division from the East Ogaden area to the Tigrayan capital of Makele ●

CSO: 3400/1346

BRIEFS

OIL PRODUCTION--Oilmen no longer predict that national production will reach 500,000 b/d by 1985-86. The oil price slump and general uncertainties in the oil industry have greatly reduced drilling activities along the Ivorian continental shelf. The number of rigs in place has fallen from five to two. By the beginning of 1983, Esso's Belier field and Phillips' Espoir field were jointly producing at a rate of 28,000 b/d, and by the end of the year the country should become virtually self-sufficient at around 40,000 b/d. Beyond this mark, the potential Ivorian oil production remains a mystery. For example, the country's five year development plan (1981-85) tentatively calls for production of 60,000 b/d by the end of this period, but does not include hydrocarbon revenues as a source of plan financing. Phillips oilmen were upset by the delays in the payment of tax rebates and the slowness with which the state hydrocarbon company, Petroci, met its exploration payment commitments. In addition, the ultimate equity division on the three blocks which make up Espoir remains undecided. Petroci has the option to raise its shareholding on two of the three blocks from the present 10% to up to 60%. In these circumstances Phillips is obviously unlikely to commit major exploration funds. The size of Espoir reserves is much speculated upon. Phillips oilmen tend to play them down; independent oilmen reckon that the deposit, if geologically complicated, holds considerable promise, as the B1-5X discovery late last year strongly suggested. [Text] [London AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL in English 13 Apr 83 p 5]

CSO: 3400/1344

SHIKUKU ACCUSES TOP OFFICIALS, POLITICIANS OF ECONOMIC SABOTAGE

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 18 Apr 83 pp 1, 16

[Article by Chris Musyoka]

[Text] **Rich businessmen, politicians and civil servants have conspired to bring down President Moi's Government through economic sabotage, an Assistant Minister for Economic Planning and Development, Mr Martin Shikuku, said in Nairobi yesterday.**

Mr Shikuku, the fiery MP for Butere, declared that those who said five years ago that President Moi's Government was "a passing cloud" were the same ones seeking to destroy the Government.

"We are heading for destruction. There are people who are using money to ruin the country. Some people are worshipping money and they are ready to sell Kenya," Mr Shikuku said, adding that he could substantiate everything if he was asked to do so.

He was addressing a big Kanu rally in Maringo, Nairobi, attended by the MP for the area, Mr Fred Omido, and the MP for Juja, Mr Gitu Kahengeri and several Kanu officials.

The Assistant Minister said the plan to bring down the Government, in what he called, *Mapinduzi ya baridi* (subtle coup) was two-pronged.

Wealthy people, including politicians, are exploiting wananchi by not allocating them land, they hike the prices of commodities indiscriminately, hoard goods and smuggle others to neighbouring countries, he said.

Mr Shikuku said that civil servants charged with the responsibility of implementing Government projects sat on the money or utilised it in other ways so that when the projects are delayed and people suffer they would discredit President Moi's Government.

"The leadership of Kenya is full of thieves and hyenas," Mr Shikuku said. He kept his audience applauding and shouting *Toboa! Toboa!* (tell us!). He said that the problem is that "big men" who are causing trouble want "magendo to be revived" and are not happy that the President clamped down on smuggling.

Mr Shikuku said most "hyenas and grabbers" are in Parliament and asked the people to use their voting power next year to remove 75 per cent of them. "That is the sure way to finish corruption," he said.

He said people should not be fooled by one beer during elections. Some rich people want to go to parliament to further exploit wananchi.

The Assistant Minister, speaking angrily wondered why some prominent people in the country who have been named by probe teams as having taken millions of shillings in public funds have not been taken to court.

"Justice must be for all," he said and led the crowds in passing a resolution calling those implicated to refund all the money and be prosecuted.

He regretted that the wealth of this country is in the hands of a few people and that equitable distribution of the country's wealth is long overdue.

"A few people are holding the masses at ransom," the Assistant Minister said and claimed that those who are grabbing or seeking to become presidents of this country never fought for independence but were "homeguards and loyalists." They don't know where uhuru came from, he said.

He warned the youth if they did not stop immoral practices and instead prepare to take over from the present leaders, our uhuru would be taken away for good through South Africa and Israel. "It's my prediction and the Press can write that if they wish," he said.

Mr Omido called for an inquiry into certain banks which were being used by rich people to send money out of Kenya to ruin the Government.

PEOPLE ENCOURAGED TO TRUST LOCAL MEDIA

Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 18 Apr 83 p 3

[Text]

KENYANS have been advised to listen to the news read over the Voice of Kenya regularly and read the local newspapers so as to be informed about local and foreign activities instead of listening to gossips and propagandists, "who are the worst confusing agents in the society."

The advice was given by the Minister for Lands, Settlement and Physical Planning, Mr. G. G. Kariuki, when he addressed a meeting in Rumuruti town in his Laikipia West constituency.

The Minister said gossips and propagandists pretended to the innocent *wananchi* that they knew everything, and occasionally issued malicious falsehoods thereby confusing the public for their own selfish ends.

"*Wananchi* should therefore be alert and report such agents to their chiefs so that they can be routed out from the society by the Government and be dealt with accordingly," Mr. Kariuki said.

The Minister, who earlier inspected the Rumuruti multi-purposes social hall, currently under construction, said he was impressed with the way the Shs.

200,000, which he had donated to the project, had been used under the supervision of the Laikipia County Council Chairman, Coun. Solomon Kiguru, and the local administration.

Amid cheers, Mr. Kariuki presented a cheque for Shs. 30,000 as another personal donation and another cheque for Shs. 10,000 from the Kenya Charity Sweepstake to women's group leaders for the completion of that hall which will cost a total of Shs. 240,000.

The Minister told the meeting that his Ministry will ensure that all land bought communally by the public was sub-divided and all the members given their share and the title deeds as per the recent Presidential directive.

Meanwhile, *wananchi* in Kisan location, Machakos District, have been warned by the area Chief, Mr. Peter Kumanthi, against "malicious gossip", as this may cause differences detrimental to nation building.

Addressing a *baraza* at Mbumbuni market in the location recently, Mr. Kumanthi advised local leaders to unite with *wananchi* to speed up progress in the area.

He said the Government was doing everything possible to improve the standards of living of *wananchi*.

CSO: 3400/1342

DETAILS ON NEW SWAHILI DAILY REPORTED

Nairobi WEEKLY REVIEW in English 22 Apr 83 pp 6-7

[Text] **WITHIN** less than a month of launching the *Kenya Times*, the ruling party Kanu will launch its Swahili sister paper *Kenya Leo* — on May 3 — and from indications the party may consider the Swahili paper in some ways a lot more important than the English daily. Though the English language newspapers and magazines have always sold better than their Swahili counterparts — mainly because of greater advertising support for the English publications and therefore more pages and more reading matter — Swahili remains the most important language from a political point of view, and it is politics rather than the desire to make money which has motivated Kanu's venture into newspaper publishing.

The speed with which the party has moved in respect of the Swahili paper is evident of its importance. Observers had thought that Kanu would wait to see how the *Kenya Times* was doing before launching the Swahili *Kenya Leo*. There are a number of loose ends to be tied up in connection with the nation-wide circulation of the *Kenya Times* compared with the Nairobi-based circulation of the previous *Nairobi Times* published by Stellascope Limited which was bought out last month by Kanu. A nation-wide distribution system has to be built up and new staff recruited to strengthen the editorial and managerial departments of the company (now renamed Kenya Times Ltd.) The

launching of *Kenya Leo* will require additional editorial and production staff. But the momentum set up by the launching of the *Kenya Times* appears to have encouraged the ruling party to proceed with the launching of *Kenya Leo* earlier than had been expected. Mr. Joram Amadi, the veteran editor (he was editor of *Taifa Leo* during the Sixties and later managing editor of the *Standard*) has been hired to edit *Kenya Leo* and is currently busy recruiting reporters for the paper. New logos are being prepared for the two newspapers to incorporate the Kanu emblem — the *jogoo* rooster) — in the front-page banner, and the once quiet and sedate newsroom of the former *Nairobi Times* and *Weekly Review* at Peponi House has been turned into a beehive of activity old and new staffers gear up for the launching of *Kenya Leo* which will also be the official launching of the *Kenya Times*.

When the party first announced that it was going into newspaper publishing, the first question among journalists was where would Kanu find the competent editorial staff to run the paper since most of those working on the independent newspapers — the *Standard* and the *Nation* — were not expected to desert their present employers for an untried party newspaper which many feared might turn out to be nothing but a propaganda sheet. The *Kenya Times* therefore advertised for new editorial

staff but was resigned perhaps to having to make do with untried talent that might take some time to train. As it turned out, hundreds of applications from talented but inexperienced people — mainly university leavers — flooded the personnel manager's mail box at the *Kenya Times*. More interesting there were applications from *Nation* and *Standard* staffers too. The big catch for the *Kenya Times* was Mr. Blamuel Njururi of the *Nation* who switched over to the *Kenya Times* this week to take up the key position of news editor. Njururi is a seasoned award winning investigative reporter who has worked for the *Nation*, *Standard*, *The Nairobi Times* and *The Weekly Review* in his many years of journalism. He has enormous news contacts in the country and should prove a strategic asset in the *Times'* effort to give the competition — principally the *Nation* — a run for their money.

The *Nation* coincidentally appears to be having staff problems just when it needs the full co-operation of all its staff to meet the challenge posed by the *Kenya Times*. The cause of most of the trouble is the company's in-house training programme which over the years has involved expatriate journalists being attached to the newspaper to train local staff. On a number of occasions *Nation* journalists have claimed that the trainers did not know enough to train local staff or that some of them were in fact unqualified and that the programme was aimed at merely frustrating journalists. Recently, the row between *Nation* journalists and the management over the training scheme led to the suspension of Mr. Robert Irungu, a long-serving reporter. Ironically *Nation* journalists received moral support from an unlikely source

when the current training officer, Mr. Bob Hitchcock, wrote a confidential letter to the *Nation's* managing director, Mr. Stan Njagi, with a copy to the editor-in-chief, Mr. Peter Mwaura, telling them that their training programme was misguided and that the management had been inept in handling the row with the journalists. Hitchcock added that the matter was so serious that it could end up in a strike. His advice to management was that they should be "big enough and bold enough" to tell the journalists what the training scheme was intended to achieve and invite the journalists to express their own views. Hitchcock felt that if properly explained, the objectives of the training scheme would be acceptable to a majority of the *Nation* editorial staff.

Some insiders think that part of the problem lies in Mwaura's lack of forcefulness in dealing with management. Mwaura, the fifth person to occupy the editor in chief's seat at Nation House, is the first editor in chief not to sit on the board of directors of the company. He has been the first in nearly two decades to have an "expatriate" editorial adviser to work under him. Recently, the *Nation* advertised a job in the British press for an "executive editor" who is expected to work under Mwaura with a view to improving the quality of the *Nation* newspapers. The advertisement in the British press, but not in the local press, clearly suggests that the *Nation* are looking for an expatriate executive editor. Just where he will fit in the paper's over-all editorial scheme of things is not clear. What is clear however, is that as far as Kenyanisation is concerned, the *Nation* in its editorial policies appears to be moving backwards. ■

KANU REGISTRATION FIGURES GIVEN

Nairobi WEEKLY REVIEW in English 22 Apr 83 p 5

[Text]

District	Eligible People Over 18 years	People Registered As at 11.4.83	Percentage Registered
Nairobi	578,247	72,854	12.59
Central Province			
Nyeri	212,223	63,200	29.77
Kiambu	327,436	53,250	16.26
Kimmyaga	132,692	3,707	2.79
Murang'a	284,003	61,140	21.52
Nyandarua	92,903	19,631	21.13
Coast Province			
Mombasa	217,737	31,862	14.63
Kilifi	226,159	24,822	10.97
Kwale	151,193	24,371	16.11
Lamu	24,020	10,739	44.70
Taita-Taveta	70,097	19,470	27.77
Tana-River	47,746	13,614	28.51
Eastern Province			
Embu	121,067	36,673	30.29
Isiolo	24,242	10,249	42.27
Kitui	212,580	55,694	26.19
Machakos	471,773	116,382	24.66
Marsabit	55,595	13,908	25.01
Meru	400,428	125,400	31.31
North Eastern Province			
Garissa	67,975	10,300	15.15
Mandera	53,339	8,240	15.44
Wajir	74,419	10,799	14.51
Nyanza Province			
Kisumu	272,698	44,902	16.46
Kisii	396,611	32,940	8.30
Siaya	259,004	25,621	9.89
South Nyanza	434,898	26,090	5.99

Rift Valley Province			
Nakuru	253.699	137.497	54.19
Kajiado	72.190	24.358	33.74
Laikipia	65.543	15.593	23.79
Narok	100.309	49.226	49.07
Trans-Nzoi	122.239	30.163	24.67
Uasin-Gishu	145.894	51.973	35.62
Baringo	94.780	34.830	36.74
Elgeyo-Marakwet	67.691	26.469	39.10
Nandi	141.760	126.559	89.27
Samburu	35.675	10.270	28.78
Turkana	71.274	16.731	23.47
Pokot	81.337	16.239	19.96
Kenicho	281.548	81.153	28.82
Western Province			
Kakamega	451.775	49.438	10.94
Bungoma	222.182	44.400	19.98
Busia	145.426	42.138	28.97
Total	7,562,407	1,672,895	22.12

CSO: 3400/1342

OIL SEARCH GETS PRIORITY, REPORTS ENVOY

Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 16 Apr 83 p 8

[Text]

KENYA's Ambassador to the Soviet Union, Mr. Ernest arap Langat, has said oil exploration was among the priorities of the Government.

Ambassador Lang'at was addressing Kenya students and their professors at the Moscow Institute of Petrochemical and Gas Industry.

He said Kenya spent a lot of her foreign currency on oil imports and that was why the Government was doing everything possible to explore oil.

Mr. Lang'at asked the Kenyan students at the institute to grasp all the necessary skills and techniques in oil prospecting so that they could help the Kenya Government.

He told the students that the challenge to put their skills into reality was awaiting them as soon as they completed their training. The Ambassador commended the students for their excellent performance.

The Ambassador who was accompanied by the Education Attache, Mr. Francis Keiru and Press Attache, Mr. E. N. Rukaaria, was shown a film on techniques used in oil exploration in the Soviet Union. The institute was the 10th in Moscow in a series of the visits by the Ambassador to see what Kenyans were studying.

The four Kenyans at the oil institute were Sammy Majani and Andrew Wafula studying oil and gas refining, Daniel Mutua taking courses in oil prospecting and Daniel Ngalana studying pipelines construction and storage of oil and gas.

The Ambassador thanked the Soviet Union for the generous scholarships which enabled the young Kenyans to acquire such highly advanced and modern methods of oil exploration.

The professors told the Ambassador that they were very satisfied with the Kenyan students' academic performances and were ready to admit more if requested.

CSO: 3400/1342

TRANSPORT BAN PLACED ON NAMIBIAN GOODS

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 18 Apr 83 p 3

[Text]

A ban has been placed on the transportation of natural resources of Namibia until true independence is achieved.

The ban is contained in a declaration issued by delegates attending a conference of the African Affiliated Unions of the International Transport Federation. The federation has been meeting at Bandari College, Mombasa.

The conference, which ended on Saturday, was attended by 60 delegates and requested all unions affiliated to the federation to support the ban.

The delegates urged the federation to do its utmost to aid Namibia's transport workers to organise themselves into free and effective unions. It deplored the failure of governments to overcome the intransigence of the South African regime towards Namibia.

The delegates pledged their total support to South African unions which they noted with concern "are striving against great odds to serve the true interests of South Africa's transport workers".

They observed that all too often they are not recognised and are denied the freedom to bargain. Their leaders are often harassed and per-

secuted, despite cosmetic changes which have been made in South African legislation, the delegates said.

The conference resolved to call upon the federation's transport section to make and maintain vigorous representations to some African governments for an early ratification of the International Labour Organisation Convention No 153 on working hours for the road transport industry.

It recommended that the working week should be standardised and reduced to a maximum of 40 hours in accordance with the level of social and economic development without a reduction in earnings and benefits.

It further recommended that transport workers displaced by new technology should be given alternative jobs. The federation's secretary-general, Mr Harold Lewis, who was accompanied by the African representative to the executive board of the federation, Mr Deji Oyeyemi, affirmed the delegates approval.

Kenya was represented at the conference by the general secretary of the Dock Workers' Union, Mr Ismail Yunis, who was also the chief host and the general secretary of Kenya Railways Workers Union, Mr Achola Mark Anyango.

CSC: 3400/1342

TOP OFFICIALS OWE STATE MILLIONS

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 22 Apr 83 p 1

[Article by Kauli Mwembe]

[Text]

The Government is owed Sh5.6 million by ministers, assistant ministers and senior civil servants in unsurrendered imprests.

And the money must be repaid immediately, the Finance Minister, Mr Arthur Magugu, said yesterday.

Money owed to the Government by Ministers, MPs, top civil servants and other individuals "must be surrendered immediately", he said at a press conference at the Treasury.

He said unsurrendered imprests by top Government officials stood at Sh5.6 million as at October 31 last year.

Mr Magugu added that the Government was out to collect all monies, particularly taxes, owed to it by companies and individuals.

He said that of the Sh5.6 million being held by senior civil servants, Sh2.2 million (50 per cent) was in the hands of important personalities who should be setting a good example for others.

Among those present at the press conference were the heads of the Income Tax, Customs and Excise, Sales Tax and Inland Revenue departments.

He said there were about one million income tax payers in the country. These included companies and individuals, which meant that one out of 17 of Kenyans was paying income tax, he said.

The "Pay As You Earn" scheme was going on well except that "some employers are manipulating the system and others even pocketing the PAYE deductions," Mr Magugu said.

Some taxpayers made the task of tax collection difficult, but the Government had now given the Commissioner of Income Tax, Mr G.K. Ihiga, its full support to carry out his duties, he said.

He also accused manufacturers of having devised several ways of avoiding to pay sales tax. They

did so by issuing cheques knowing there were inadequate funds in the bank, by refusing to remit sales tax after collecting it from customers who bought goods and by retaining a proportion of the tax which had been collected, Mr Magugu said.

He announced the following measures to deal with such cheats:

- Directors of manufacturing firms who refuse deliberately to remit tax collected from customers will be prosecuted.

- Distress warrants will be issued to manufacturers who owe tax for a period of more than two months. Same method will apply to those whose cheques are dishonoured by banks.

And to prevent smuggling of currency, drugs and narcotics, passengers' baggage on departure, including those of very important people (VIPs) would be examined.

He said this would not affect diplomats. But he asked them not to "abuse their diplomatic immunity".

CSO: 3400/1342

GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS OWE CITY COUNCIL MONEY FOR UNPAID WATER BILLS

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 20 Apr 83 p 1

[Article by Philip Wangalwa]

[Text] Forty-seven influential personalities, including three Cabinet Ministers, two Assistant Ministers and 25 former councillors, owe the dissolved Nairobi City Council over Sh1.4 million in unpaid water bills.

The bills accumulated for over two years, according to a confidential report.

Usually, water bill defaulters have their taps disconnected after three months, a source at the Water Department at City Hall told the *Nation*.

One subscriber, Awani Investment, was shown as owing the council Sh602,865.15, but records at City Hall showed the bill was disputed. Continental Developers, a company belonging to a prominent resident, was shown as owing the council Sh466,776.85 in water bills alone.

According to verified records, the Minister for Culture and Social Services, Mr Stanley Oloitipiti, owed the council Sh49,899.15 and the Minister for

Livestock Development, Mr Paul Ngei, Sh22,508.35 as of yesterday morning.

The Minister for Economic Planning Development, Mr Zachary Onyonka, was shown as owing Sh2,777.45.

These accounts and those of others contained in the confidential report are labelled "Sensitive Accounts". Only carefully selected chief officers of the council are allowed to handle them whereas other accounts are dealt with by juniors.

The former Mayor Mr Nathan Kahara, is shown as owing the council Sh12,857.20 and his former deputy, Mr Chadwick Adongo, as owing Sh10,330.50. Their account numbers are 10102041 and 03296490, respectively.

Account No. 10258051 of Mr H.S. Oyombe (Sh51,399.45) was marked as disputed. City Square Restaurant was shown as still owing Sh12,362.95. Councillor Musyimi was shown as owing Sh21,078.85. Muoroto Day and Night Club which is said to be owned by Coun. Muiruri Laban owes Sh18,845.65. Victory Bar, owned by Coun. Ng'ang'a, was shown as owing Sh34,669.35.

Coun. P. W. Mathenge was shown as owing Sh5,154.50 and Coun. Ndirangu Sh10,910.40. An Assistant Minister for Health, Mr James Njiru, was shown as owing Sh22,853.05, and the MP for Winam, Mr Peter Anyumba,

Sh5,493.25.

Gitanga Investment owed Sh2,777.45, Tadman Limited Sh6,865.35 and Karibu Limoda Bar Sh3,636.35. All three firms are said to be owned by Mr Ng'ang'a, who was chairman of the Tender Committee. Coun. Stanley Mirii and L. Muiruri owed Sh51,399.45 and Sh11,619.75 respectively, and a Mr A.O. Obadiah Sh27,289.15.

On staff recruitment, the report says that a son of a former Minister for Local Government was employed in February 1981 on a post in the council at a salary which was higher than what a previous holder of the post was getting. Mr Francis Sorora Oloitipiti, said to be a senior administrative assistant, is reportedly holding a post "genuinely" belonging to Mr B. Muchene who was employed much earlier than the Minister's son. Mr Sorora Oloitipiti earns £2,835 while Mr Muchene gets £2,493 per annum.

The report said: "You will note that Sorora is at a higher point in salary than Mr Muchene only because he (Sorora) was granted several increments at the time of appointment and yet Mr Muchene had been promoted to the position before Sorora joined the council."

After the appointment of Mr Sorora, the report said, Mr Muchene was transferred to the City Inspectorate Section where he was "underemployed."

CSO: 3400/1342

REFUTATION OF STEEL'S CHARGES SUPPORTED

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 21 Apr 83 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text]

The remarks made by the leader of the British Liberal Party, Mr David Steel, concerning Kenya's handling of dissent following the August 1 attempted coup have created a major diplomatic row and controversy here at home.

In a press conference reported in the *Sunday Nation*, Mr Steel who was on a visit to Kenya, observed that "dissent was not tackled in a sympathetic way". And in a page-one comment accompanying the story, the *Sunday Nation* questioned his wisdom in addressing himself so strongly to what has been a complex problem with very traumatic repercussions for us Kenyans.

"We do not pretend that Kenya is a valley of *Shangri-la* but we think Mr Steel was too stingy with his praise. We suggest that in future he makes a point to give credit where it is due — and to do so more forcefully", our sister paper said.

Indeed the reaction of our MPs, among them Vice-President Mwai Kibaki, is a clear indication of how strongly Kenyans feel about Mr Steel's remarks.

Some people have tried to minimise the importance of Mr Steel's observations on the grounds that he was on a private visit. That is nonsense. Public figures have little privacy, particularly when they consult with other public figures, like Mr Steel did during his visit to Kenya.

Moreover, Mr Steel is a leader of a political party in a country that Kenya calls a friend. And the British Liberal Party is not an organisation of no consequence. It has an influential following in Britain. Though a minority party it has the potential of one day forming the government in Britain.

We are therefore surprised that some people thought that the *Sunday Nation* story was insignificant and should not have been published, or given the prominence it received. But, of course, if Mr Steel's comments were of no importance, they would not have raised such a storm in our National Assembly.

The Minister of State, Mr Justus ole Tipis, is reported to have criticised the *Sunday Nation* for having reported what Mr Steel said. He is also reported to have wondered why the other two daily newspapers were not represented during the interview. We cannot answer that question for them. But we would like to point out that, for our part, we received the information about the press conference through the Kenya News Agency. We believe the other newspapers did too.

And now back to Mr Steel. His expression of fear that Kenya was becoming less open than in the past is patently misleading. The very fact that we published his biased views on this country does, to a large extent, contradict his claim. So does the discussion of the issue in our National Assembly, which in its own way is an indication of the free exchange of ideas in this country.

As Mr Kibaki observed in the National Assembly, what Mr Steel said was freely reported.

"The Press did not fear to report them (his views). He himself was enjoying that freedom when he made that wrong statement," said Mr Kibaki.

And we agree with Mr Kibaki.

CSO: 3400/1342

BRIEFS

TRIBAL CLASH--Secret political meetings are the origins of skirmishes between the Bukira and Nyambasi ethnic groups in South Nyanza. Local people insist that recent clashes between the two groups were not mere cattle raids but were politically inspired. The South Nyanza District Commissioner, Mr Amos Bore, was recently told at a meeting at Chinato camp the recent tribal clash occurred after a meeting in the area. He was told that differences between the two tribes dated back to 1979 after the general elections. A local businessman Mr Paul Marwa, who is from Nyabasi Location, said that during the fight, he heard a teacher who was said to have incited the fight, saying: "We have timed them." He said one illegal meeting took place at Kihanja trading centre. Later there were threats of violence. "Had the authorities taken action when we informed them of the impending fight, the clash would have been foiled," he added. He said he was informed by a local administrator that a local leader was annoyed because Nyabasi people had told the DC the fight was politically motivated. "We could not have kept quiet after people lost their lives," Mr Marwa said. At the meeting conducted by the DC at Chinato, a chief and a school teacher were named as having incited the fight between two locations. Mr Bore at two meetings had asked for information on the cause of the fight. A meeting is being planned by the district administration to reconcile the Nyabasi and the Bukira. Reports said that armed men were transported to the battlefield by matatus belonging to some prominent people in the area. Some local leaders had disputed earlier reports of the fight until the death of the first two casualty and looting of property was exposed. As a result more people lost their lives and property worth millions of shillings was looted. The teacher is said to have sent home schoolchildren from Nabasi Location before the fight. [Text] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 18 Apr 83 p 5]

KPCU HIT--The Kenya Planters Co-operation Union (KPCU) should be scrapped because it is a "dangerous animal" which is exploiting coffee farmers in the country, the MP for Kirinyaga East, Mr Nahashon Njuno told Parliament yesterday. The MP said the union should be dissolved and then restructured to be run as a private investment by about 10 people. Mr Njuno was contributing to the resumed debate on the Report and Recommendations of the Working Party appointed by the President in January last year to come up with measures to contain Government expenditures laid on the Table on October 7 last year. Mr Njuno also hit out at the Coffee Board of Kenya, saying it was involved in "exploitation of the worst kind". He cited Sh45 million loan to Mbo-I-Kamiti

which was taken to Kiambu and "eaten". He wondered why action had not been taken against people in responsible positions who had been exposed by newspapers as having made huge sums of money dubiously. The Minister for Culture and Social Services, Mr Stanley Oloitipitip, rose on a point of order and said while action should indeed be taken against those involved in corruption Mr Njuno should name members who made millions corruptly before getting into Parliament. [Text] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 22 Apr 83 p 5]

UNCOLLECTED REVENUE--Over a billion shillings in the form of public revenue was uncollected by the Treasury by March 31, the Minister for Finance, Mr Arthur Magugu, said. Mr Magugu, who was replying to a question by the MP for Bungoma South, Mr Lawrence Sifuna, explained that a total of £52.6 million had not been collected. This included £40.02 million from Customs and Excise and £12.58 million from sales tax, he said. Mr Magugu said that £5.5 million in the form of external loans and grants and £40.36 million in the form of local stocks, had not been received by the Treasury. The Minister said that the reason behind the shortfall included the decline in imports, due to lack of foreign exchange and the delay in giving incentives to sugar farmers, which caused a fall in sugar production. Mr Magugu told the House that the demand for local stocks was low. He said both income tax and other taxes and revenues overperformed during the period. "The supply was there, but the demand wasn't there," he said. Mr Sifuna challenged the Minister, saying that since he had taken over the office the Kenya Shilling had been devalued three times. The MP wondered what steps would be taken for the country to get the projected revenue on time, since these attempts had failed to bring more revenue to the Treasury. Mr Magugu said that his Ministry was doing everything possible to improve the situation. He however, told the MP that things did not get worse after he took over the office. [Text] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 22 Apr 83 p 5]

CSO: 3400/1342

LESOTHO

BRIEFS

MAIZE GIFT--MASERU--Nationalist China has donated 1 000 tons of white maize to Lesotho to help relieve a food shortage caused by the drought. The maize was officially presented to the Lesotho Government on Wednesday. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 29 Apr 83 p 13]

CSO: 3400/1350

USSR COOPERATIVE MOVEMENT DELEGATION VISITS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 26 Mar 83 p 12

[Text] "We have come here to learn about the cooperative movement in Mozambique, so we will be equipped to meet with the authorities in the sector to discuss the areas in which we can cooperate," Nicolai Lupei, vice president of the USSR Central Union of Consumer Cooperatives [CENTROSOYUS], said yesterday, moments after he arrived at the Maputo airport, leading a delegation from that organization.

The delegation, which also includes two high officials from CENTROSOYUS, will remain in our country until 1 April. In addition to the discussions with our country's National Coordinating Commission for Consumer Cooperatives, the delegation will visit some consumer cooperatives in Gaza and Maputo provinces.

According to the CENTROSOYUS vice president, the visit to some of our cooperatives will provide some knowledge of the cooperatives' needs, particularly with respect to equipment.

Area of Cooperation

Asked to comment on possible areas of cooperation which might be defined, Lupei stressed the establishment of a cadre training center for the sector in our country as one of the items on the list of priorities.

"It is important to note that, in addition to contributing to the establishment of the future cadre training center, and under the provisions of the General Cooperation Accord signed last year, our Institute of Cooperatives is prepared to accept Mozambican cooperativists for training in various specialties. We are also prepared to offer complete 5-year courses to Mozambicans in the cooperative sector," said Nikolai Lupei, vice president of that organization for direction of cooperatives.

Institutes Devoted to Newly Independent Countries

In answer to a question about some of the specific activities of the Cadre Training Institutes for the cooperative movement, the official explained that most of the attention is given to training cadres to lead cooperative movements in Africa, Asia and Latin America.

Regarding other items that may be taken up during this visit, Lupei said:

"In cooperation with the organs in the cooperative sector, we are going to show a documentary film which generally portrays the activity of CENTROSOYUS since its creation. There will also be a lecture on the emergence and development of our country."

6362

CS0: 3442/201

NUMBER OF FOREIGN WORKERS CUT DUE TO FINANCIAL CRISIS

Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 28 Mar 83 p 1

[Text] In the next few months the People's Republic of Mozambique will dismiss some of the foreign cooperants, including some Portuguese, from service in that country, according to the Portuguese news agency ANOP, citing official sources in Maputo.

The measure was reported in a circular from the Mozambican Finance Ministry, recommending that all the other ministries reduce the number of their cooperants. The reasons invoked by the authorities in Maputo pertain to the need to save foreign exchange in order not to aggravate the current deficit in Mozambique's balance of payments.

In effect, the payment of cooperants' salaries in foreign currency is a burden considered incompatible with the country's current financial situation, officially described as serious.

Other information obtained by ANOP suggests, however, that the measure is also meant to clear up certain negative aspects of the cooperation to which Mozambique has resorted. Actually, in recent months the Mozambican authorities have voiced their disenchantment with the low technical level of cooperants hired on the basis of skills which they could not demonstrate in practice. Last year, the government in Maputo had already determined to submit the procedure for hiring cooperants to new control mechanisms, to avoid the poor technical levels being observed. Moreover, there was an attempt to eliminate the negative effect of the competition which poorly qualified cooperants have represented to Mozambican manpower in the labor market.

As a result of the decision of the authorities, in recent weeks many cooperants have already been advised that their contracts will not be renewed, and lists of terminations are being prepared. The sources cited by ANOP said, however, that no Portuguese cooperants have been dismissed to date.

Meanwhile, it is reported that the French-Angolan mixed commission will meet today and tomorrow in Paris, to analyze economic, technical and cultural cooperation between the two countries. The two delegations are led by Christian Nucci, French minister of cooperation and development, and by Fernando Faustino Muteka, Angolan minister of transportation and communications.

Within the bloc of non-Socialist nations, France is Angola's second largest trading partner, just below Portugal and followed by Brazil. In July 1982,

Angola and France signed a general accord for economic, social and scientific cooperation, with special emphasis on the areas of telecommunications, training and research. According to the French minister of cooperation, the current meeting in Paris will be devoted to an examination of agricultural, transportation, health and educational problems.

6362

CSO: 3442/201

BRIEFS

FISHING COOPERATION WITH JAPAN--The Japanese Government has donated \$522 million (about 32 million meticals) to the People's Republic of Mozambique for the development of the fishing industry in our country, according to a note from the Mozambican Embassy in Dar-es-Salaam. The donation, resulting from the protocol signed between Mozambique and Japan for cooperation in the fishing sector, is to be used for the acquisition of products and services needed in the construction of fishing nets in Maputo and Sopinho and facilities for the construction and installation of a cold storage system and machine shop, as well as for the purchase of equipment and fishing nets and vehicles to transport the fish. The protocol was signed early in March by Manuel dos Santos, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of Mozambique in Tanzania, and by Mitsuo Asaba, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Japan in the People's Republic of Mozambique but residing in Tanzania. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 30 Mar 83 p 1] 6362

BULGARIAN COOPERATION TALKS--Mozambique and Bulgaria will decide upon the areas for consolidation of cooperation and trade, particularly in the areas of agriculture and the food industry. Discussions to this end are taking place in Maputo between delegations of the two countries. Leading the delegations are Col Sergio Vieira, Mozambican minister of agriculture, and Kiril Malinov, vice president of the Bulgarian Agroindustrial Union. At the start of the discussions, Agriculture Minister Sergio Vieira voiced Mozambique's desire to consolidate cooperation and observed that in the specific area of agriculture, there has been real progress in this cooperation. Vieira said it was important, however, to analyze some problems normal to this effort in order to solve them and to increase mutually advantageous exchange. The leader of the Bulgarian delegation said it was his country's intention and determination to continue to work for sound cooperation as an instrument of unity between the two peoples. Malinov made it clear that Bulgaria wishes to come forward with all the cooperation necessary to cement the existing friendly relations and to expand them in various sectors and at various levels. According to the agenda, the Bulgarian delegation will visit the CAIL (Limpopo Agroindustrial Complex) and other agricultural units. In Maputo Province, the Bulgarian delegation will visit Moamba District to observe the development of agriculture there. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 31 Mar 83 p 8] 6362

CZECHOSLOVAK PAPER ON CAPTIVES IN ANGOLA--Czechoslovakia yesterday harshly criticized the Western European countries for their "passive" attitude regarding the negotiations for the liberation of 64 Czechoslovak technicians held hostage in Angola. The criticism appeared in the official Czechoslovak newspaper RUDE PRAVO, which published an editorial yesterday declaring that the Western powers "ignore the fate of the kidnap victims, leading one to suppose that the West supports the kidnapers." Throughout the article, the newspaper compared the abductors of the 64 Czechoslovaks and 20 Portuguese to the confinement of American citizens in the United States Embassy in Iran in 1979. RUDE PRAVO concluded that the campaign launched by the West at that time to free the Tehran hostages mobilized all the news media, whereas the fate of the hostages in Alto Catumbela, Angola, is being ignored, if not forgotten. The Czechoslovaks and Portuguese were kidnaped in Angola by the bandits of UNITA, a movement supported and financed by South Africa. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 26 Mar 83 p 12] 6362

YUGOSLAV COOPERATION--A cooperation accord encompassing several areas was signed yesterday in Maputo between the National Commission for Implementation of the Production Councils [CNICP] and the Yugoslav Union Confederation. Augusto Macamo, executive secretary of the CNICP, signed the document of behalf of his organization; Bogoljuba Nedeljkovic signed in his capacity as president of the Council of the Yugoslav Union Confederation. The Yugoslav union president came to Mozambique at the invitation of our country's production councils, to strengthen relations of friendship and cooperation between the two organizations. During his stay in Maputo, the Yugoslavian union leader formally presented a school, constructed entirely with materials produced in Yugoslavia by the industrial firm KRIVASA, whose employees built the school, assisted by Mozambican workers. The signing of the accord is the culmination of a series of items taken up during the discussion between the two delegations, to strengthen cooperation relations and to trade experiences. The document was signed in the presence of members of the Mozambican production councils and Yugoslav Embassy officials accredited in Maputo. The president of the Yugoslav Union Confederation left Maputo yesterday for his country, as planned. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 26 Mar 83 p 12] 6362

SHIPPING SERVICE WITH ANGOLA--Mozambique and Angola have established a regular shipping service between their major ports of Maputo and Luanda. The first freighter from Angola tied up at Maputo dock yesterday. The ship is the "Friedrich Engels" owned by Angola's shipping enterprise, (CABOTANG). Mozambique's state shipping firm (NAVIQUE) and (CABOTANG) signed an agreement to institute the service last January. (NAVIQUE) director (Jorge Coelho) said that to begin with there will be four trips between the two ports every year and priority handling will be given to the freighters. Mozambique will be sending tires, inner tubes, and pumps to Angola and will be receiving fish meal. The new service will permit a greater volume of trade between the two countries, (Mr Coelho) said. Until now Mozambique has never exported anything to Angola because of the lack of freight services. [Text] [MB110843 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1100 GMT 10 May 83]

MINISTER SCORES WHO--The Mozambique health minister, Pascal Mucumbi, has denounced the international organizations that authorize one of the three laboratories for preserving the smallpox virus to be in South Africa. Addressing a meeting of the WHO in Geneva, Dr Mucumbi pointed out that South Africa had been suspended from the organization for reasons well-known to everyone. How then could such a country offer the necessary security for storing what is in fact a potential weapon, he asked. The report of the director general of the WHO reveals that the (St. Gricker) Laboratory in South Africa is one of the three chosen to preserve the smallpox virus. No cases of smallpox have been recorded anywhere in the world since October 1977. Dr Mucumbi demanded to know how a country like South Africa could deserve the confidence of the WHO, especially at a time when efforts were under way in many fields to isolate the Pretoria regime. [Text] [MB111919 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1100 GMT 11 May 83]

CSO: 3400/1398

CANADIAN COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED

Niamey LE SAHEL in French 11 Apr 83 p 3

[Excerpt] The minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, Daouda Diallo, and the resident representative of Canada in Niger, Guy Edmond Salesse, signed an agreement last Friday providing for the implementation of the "Mining Research Phase II" project.

Within the framework of this project, Canada will provide assistance to the Ministry of Mines and the National Office for Mining Resources (ONAREM) in the administration of the programs of exploration and exploitation of the mineral resources of Niger.

During the course of this project's implementation, seven Canadian experts will join the Ministry of Mines and the ONAREM; purchases of material and equipment will be made and funds will be allocated for the financing of studies to determine the potential of the mine deposits identified.

As regards academic training, 50 scholarships will be awarded to citizens of Niger for studies on the university level in Canada and on the advanced technician level in African institutions.

Canada will assign a sum of 8.5 million dollars, or approximately 2,483,000,000 CFA francs to this project, while Niger's contribution will amount to 175 million CFA francs. This project will extend over a period of eight years.

8089

CSO: 3419/797

OJUKWU SEES NPN 'SWEEP' IN 1983 ELECTIONS

AB060920 Labos NAN in English 0905 GMT 6 May 83

[Text] Enugu, May 5 (NAN)--The Ikemba Nnewi, Chief Emeka Ojukwu, today in Enugu said he has absolute confidence that the NPN [National Party of Nigeria] would sweep the polls in this year's elections.

Chief Ojukwu said that intra-party disagreements, which he said was a usual democratic process, made his party more intact than ever, adding that the party was now set for action toward a total victory.

Chief Ojukwu, who was addressing thousands of supporters who had thronged the Enugu airport to congratulate him for his triumph in a recent court ruling approving his contesting the forthcoming elections, said he was now more involved to see that the NPN won the elections. He pointed out that the enthusiasm with which supporters received the court ruling had made him rededicate himself to the service of the oppressed masses.

Chief Ojukwu urged supporters to be vigilant and also go out en masse to vote in the elections to ensure that an NPN government was established in Anambra come October 1983.

CSO: 3400/1392

BRIEFS

NEW RIVAL AIRLINE--The Federal Government is now studying a report on the possibility of introducing a second airline which would compete with Nigeria Airways. The Minister of Aviation, Alhaji Musa Jega told reporters in Sokoto that a decision was yet to be taken on whether the airline, if introduced, was to be private or government owned. He said, however, that such an airline would be totally commercially-oriented. Alhaji Musa announced that Nigeria Airways made a profit of ₦ 8.5m. within seven months between the first half of last year and the beginning of this year. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No. 3428, 25 Apr 83 p 1038]

IBADAN FLIGHTS RESUMED--Normal scheduled flights from Ibadan to various airports in the country have resumed after almost four years. A statement by the Nigeria Airways says that there will be daily flights from Lagos to Ibadan connecting Ilorin, Jos, Kaduna, at eight o'clock in the morning. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No. 3428, 25 Apr 83 p 1038]

MORE RAILWAY SECURITY--The Railway Command of the Nigeria Police Force has said that it would intensify the screening of passengers and goods moving through the railway stations in the country. Speaking to newsmen in Lagos, the Commissioner in charge of the command, Mr. Lasisi Apapa, said that this had become necessary following reported cases of ammunition trafficking, kidnappings and theft along the country's railway routes. Mr. Apapa said that 100 rounds of ammunition concealed in Peak milk cartons were impounded at the Aba railway station last year. The commissioner warned train passengers not to jump into moving coaches, adding that three persons including a Youth Corps doctor posted to Kaduna lost their lives recently while trying to jump into moving coaches. In another development, three policemen with the Railway Police Command were promoted last Wednesday for their devotion to duty and detective ability. Two of the men, Sergeants Moses Epochi and Mohammed Abubakar were promoted to the rank of Inspector while Police Constable Inyang Udoh was promoted to the rank of Corporal. At the ceremony, the commissioner in charge of the command, Mr. Lasisi Apapa, said that Sergeants Epochi and Abubakar had on December 16 last year rounded up a gang of robbers who stole ₦52,865.80k from the railway pay office, Kafanchan, and recovered ₦52,413.60k from them. Mr. Apapa said that Mr. Udoh, on January 17, this year, confronted a gang of robbers at Diobu, Port Harcourt, adding that he shot the head of the gang and recovered some stolen property from them. [Text] [Kaduna SUNDAY NEW NIGERIAN in English 10 Apr 83 p 4]

CSO: 3400/1329

GREATER COOPERATION WITH JAPAN SOUGHT

Victoria NATION in English 16 Apr 83 pp 1, 2

[Text]

THE Seychelles-Japan Association continues working at a breath-taking rate in developing friendship and co-operation between the peoples of the two countries. Professeur Takesato Watanabe, Secretary General of the Japanese branch, leaves for home today after his sixth visit here and discussing nine projects with government ministers and officials.

19 PROJECTS AGREED

Since the Association was set up a mere 14 months ago to develop friendship between the two peoples and acts as an intermediary for Japanese investment and co-operation in Seychelles' economic, cultural and educational development, no less than 19 small and large projects have been agreed upon, are being implemented, are nearing fruition or have been completed. They cover tourism, fishing, education, culture, farming, health and sports.

During this latest visit which ends today, seven of the

nine projects discussed with President René, Planning and External Relations Minister Maxime Ferrari, Education and Information Minister James Michel, Health Minister Esme Jumeau and other leading Government officials are new.

The Association's main emphasis at the moment is on getting more Japanese visitors to come to Seychelles and promoting the two cultures in the two countries.

"Seychelles is the best place for Japanese to relax in," Professor Watanabe told the Information Services yesterday.

TOURISM PROSPECTS

That was why, on this visit, he had obtained the Ministry of Education and Information's permission to produce a Japanese version of its colour book called "Seychelles"; charter flights for Japanese honeymoon couples were being organised; plans had been finalised for the filming of tourism promotion material in Seychelles in

June/July ; and an exhibition of Seychelles paintings in Japan had been agreed upon.

The charter flights, the first of which is expected in August, are planned to greatly increased the number of Japanese tourists to Seychelles by tapping the lucrative honeymoon holiday market in Japan.

The professor explained that the only current flight to Seychelles from Japan by British Airways left Tokyo on Friday, too early for the organised tours for honeymoon couples which left immediately after the weddings on Saturdays and Sundays.

So, the charter flights would leave on Mondays or Tuesdays.

Other projects discussed this time included a Japanese restaurant which will

open at Anse Etoile next month ; the production of a book in English, French and Japanese on Seychelles' animals and plants in which the National Environment Commission will collaborate with four Japanese photographers ; the building of tennis courts on Praslin island ; and the repair of holiday chalets on Silhouette Island.

EDUCATION HELP

The Association, Professor Watanabe said in his interview, would in future like to concentrate more on helping in the education of Seychelles' children.

So, on President René's suggestion and after a visit to the Ste. Anne Island National Youth Service Village, the Association has agreed to provide some television sets and video equipment for the NYS.

CSO: 3400/1343

NEED FOR CORRECTIVE ACTION ON TRADE INDICATED

Victoria NATION in English 9 Apr 83 pp 1, 2

[Text]

SEYCHELLES' 1981 trade figures show little to smile about and clearly indicate why the Government is making an all-out effort this year to cut down on imports, boost exports and increase import-substitution and local manufacturing.

Although the latest Government statistics show a drop in the value of imports and in the negative balance of trade, the value of domestic exports fell to the lowest figure since 1978 and the value of re-exports were the lowest since 1977.

This information and many, many more figures can be found in the 1981 Trade Report which should be available at the National Bookshop next week.

So comprehensive is the document that in it can be found the value of even combs, zip fasteners, artificial flowers, powder puffs and razor blades imported into Seychelles in 1981.

Should a person want to

know how many cigarettes, kilos of toilet paper, litres of whisky or kilos of potato-crisps were imported in 1981 then the Trade Report contains the information required.

The total value of imports in 1981 was R589 million compared to R631.4 million the year before. The re-exports value fell to R61.7 million compared to R78 million in 1980 and the lowest figure since the R53.4 million of 1977.

The value of domestic exports dropped to R27.5 million compared to R32.9 million in 1980, the lowest figure since the R24.7 million brought in in 1978.

This left a trade imbalance of R499.8 million compared to R520.5 million in 1980.

The record figures are R631.4 million for imports in 1980, R. 32.9 million for domestic exports, also in 1980, R83.7 million for re-exports in 1979, and a trade imbalance of R520.5 million again in 1980.

Of the 1981 imports, R130.4 million were spent on mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials, R122.2 million went to machinery and transport equipment, R103.8 million paid for manufactured goods, R101.7 million paid for food and live animals, and R58.9 million were spent on miscellaneous manufactured articles.

Compared to 1980, the food and live animals class fell from third to fourth place with R5.2 million less being spent.

The value of mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials dropped by R23.6 million or 17 per cent.

Of the mineral fuels class, R80 million was spent on gas oil.

Of the food and live animals, R14.9 million were spent on fruit and vegetables, R14.3 million paid for rice and R11.6 million paid for rice and R11.6 million paid for sugar.

Looking at imports by main countries of origin, 10.1 per cent of the total imports value, R118.4 million, went to Bahrain, compared to 23.6 per cent in 1980.

Another 17.8 per cent (R105.1 million) went to the United Kingdom (24.9 per cent in 1980), and 10.7 per cent went to South Africa.

Bahrain provided mineral fuels, the UK provided mainly machinery, transport equipment, manufactured

goods and chemicals, and from South Africa came food and live animals and manufactured goods.

Analysing imports even further, R. 129.2 million was spent on petroleum, petroleum products and related materials, R36 million bought industrial machinery and equipment, R22.4 million was spent on cereals and cereal preparations, R22.8 million went to cars, lorries and buses, R. 14.9 million was used to buy fruit and vegetables, and R13.5 million each was spent on sugar and sugar preparatives and dairy products and bird's eggs.

South Africa sold Seychelles 151,972 day old chicks worth R714,364. Another 92,699 chicks worth R414,656 came from Mauritius.

In all, 259,051 day old chicks were imported at a cost of R1.2 million.

Over 117,000 kilos of slaughtered poultry were imported, mostly from South Africa, at a cost of R1.8 million.

The 446,910 kilos of condensed milk imported from Singapore and the Netherlands, in that order, was worth R3.8 million.

Margarine imports reached R1.7 million and cheese R2.2 million.

Of the R14.3 million spent on rice, R5.5 million worth (1,633 tonnes) came from Australia, R4.9 million worth (668 tonnes) from India and R1.2 million worth (277 tonnes) from the U.S.A.

Over R1.7 million worth of potatoes, R. 1.7 million of onions and R1.1 million of fresh or chilled vegetables were imported.

Bahrain supplied R13.5 million worth (6.7 million litres) of motor spirit, R24.5 million worth (11.5 million litres) of jet fuel and R80 million (40 million litres) of gas oil.

Of the 180 motor cars worth R6.4 million imported, 152 or 90 per cent came from Japan.

Over R3 million was spent on over 22 million cigarettes, 19.6 million from the U.K.

Of the domestic exports, copra brought in R17 million, frozen fish R4.3 million, stamps R2.3 million, cinnamon bark R1.8 million, and turtle and tortoise shells and scales R520,000.

Pakistan, taking all of Seychelles' copra, accounted for 62.7 per cent of the is-

land's total export revenues.

Reunion followed with 14.3 per cent by buying most of the frozen fish, and the United Kingdom provided 6.4 per cent of the revenue by importing stamps and cinnamon bark.

Compared to 1980, the value of copra exports rose very slightly but was still 17 per cent lower than 1979's record of R20 million.

The value of fish exports fell drastically last year from R9.6 million in 1980 to R4.3 million.

Stamps shot up from less than R250,000 in 1980 to over R2 million, but the value of cinnamon bark, which reached its record of R3.2 million as far back as 1977, fell from R2.2 million in 1980 to R1.8 million in 1981.

Of the R61.7 million worth of re-exports, R59 million, made up of mostly of petroleum products, were sold to ship and aircraft.

BRIEFS

CINNAMON EXPORTS--CINNAMON bark exports rose by 93 per cent last year over 1981 but copra exports fell by 31 per cent, according to the latest Statistical Bulletin on production indicators. The slaughter of cattle and pigs at the Le Rocher abattoir fell by 21 and 10 per cent respectively. The production of soft drinks by Seychelles Breweries went up by four per cent while beer and stout production fell by three per cent. Cigarette production increased by 16 per cent. Green tea leaf production fell by 15 per cent. Electricity production rose by four per cent, partly due to an increase of 157 per cent on Praslin. [Text] [Victoria NATION in English 9 Apr 83 p 1]

CSO: 3400/1343

CONSERVATIVE PARTY SUPPORTERS ADMIT INVOLVEMENT IN PAMPHLET DISTRIBUTION

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 4 May 83 pp 1, 2

[Article by Jaap Theron and Marilyn Cohen]

[Text] Supporters of the Conservative Party yesterday admitted that they were involved in the distribution of a pamphlet in which the Rev Olaf Scheuer accused the Government and the President's Council of proposing a new constitutional system which had a parallel in the communists' master-plan for conquering the West.

The pamphlet, written by Mr Scheuer, of NGK, Ermelo, and printed by T G van Wyk Printers--the printers used by the CP--was distributed at the weekend in the four constituencies--where by-elections take place next Tuesday--Waterkloof, Waterberg, Soutpansberg and Carltonville.

National Party spokesmen yesterday said the pamphlet contained "a scandalous and mendacious attack on the Government, and especially on highly respected members of the President's Council".

The front page heading of the pamphlet reads: "The President's Council--Part of the Red Plan".

The cover illustration is an outline of South Africa with a big question mark on it. Flanking it are a hammer and sickle and a cross.

Mr Scheuer, by implication, and almost in so many words, suggests that the Prime Minister, Mr Chris Heunis, Minister of Constitutional Development; Mr Dennis Worrall, former chairman of the Constitutional Committee of the President's Council and now SA's ambassador in Australia; Dr Chester Crocker, the American deputy minister for Africa Affairs; Professor Anthony de Crespigny, former member of the President's Council; and Dr Henry Kissinger, former US Secretary of State, as well as the present President's Council, are instruments in the hands of the communists and part of a communist plot to prepare South Africa for a Marxist take-over.

Expert

The Minister, who does not claim in the pamphlet to have expert knowledge, says the new road on which South Africa is being placed is called

Constitutional Development and is presented as a great blow against communism. He doubts this and asks whether it is not, rather, a great blow for communism.

Communism, he says, is active in all fields to obliterate all religion. It, therefore, is aimed at the Church of Christ which is being threatened along political lines.

Just as "useful idiots" were used by the communists to soften countries such as Portugal, Angola, Mozambique and Rhodesia for Marxist take-over, the same methods are being used to bring South Africa to its knees, he says.

Mr Scheuer claims there is proof that Dr Kissinger is a former member of the Russian Secret Service (KGB) with the code name Bor.

"So far the communist masterplan has been executed with the co-operation of the Western powers (some of them part of this plan and others being used as 'useful idiots')".

"Now it is the turn of South West Africa and South Africa. Will the rights of the minorities be protected? What has happened to the lovely promises made to the White minority at Lancaster House?" he asks.

Mr Scheuer alleges that the Constitutional guidelines of the President's Council are, to a great extent, the same as those of the South African Council of Churches.

Heresy

"How is it possible and how can it happen that recent ideologies, dangerous to the State and the political heresy of the SACC, now become future policy and acceptable dogma?" Mr Scheuer asks.

Dr Worrall is described as a 'super verligte' who suddenly became National and progressed to senator and later the chairman of the Constitutional Committee of the President's Council. He is someone who had a great respect for Martin Luther, who later, according to Mr Scheuer, was identified as a communist.

Prof De Crespigny, former vice chairman of the Constitutional Committee, fled the country, according to Mr Scheuer, because of rumours of his involvement with the African National Congress in London.

"After the announcement of the President's Council's proposals for a new constitutional dispensation, Dr Worrall was suddenly transferred to Australia as ambassador and Prof de Crespigny fled to London. Why?

"Among all the 'useful idiots' there are after all a few informed thinkers who can ask awkward questions.

"Communists have the well-known tactic: when someone has completed an assignment, he is withdrawn from the scene, temporarily or permanently, because of fear of possible exposure. Maybe this was the case with the moves made with Dr Worrall and Professor de Crespigny," he says.

CSO: 3400/1394

CONSERVATIVE PARTY SPOKESMAN OUTLINES POLICIES

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 5 May 83 p 7

[Article by Koos van der Merwe]

[Text]

IMMEDIATELY after Dr A P Treurnicht and his colleagues last year voted against Mr P W Botha's new policy of political power sharing between Whites, Coloureds and Indians, they were warmly embraced by hundreds of thousands of White Conservatives who had by then already lost faith in Mr P W Botha.

Twelve thousand were eager founders of the Conservative Party on March 20 1982. In one very short year an unbelievable 250 000 Whites flocked to CP meetings; more than 1 000 branches were established in over 100 constituencies and hundreds of thousands of rands were collected in party funds. These astonishing achievements of a political party are no doubt unique in history.

What is the driving force behind this incredibly strong political movement? CP policy should be seen against the reality of the NP having lost the will to fight for the cause of the White man. The NP has surrendered to outside pressure.

Strong force

One strong driving force in the CP is its exciting policy of full self determination for all nations in South Africa — specifically including the Coloureds and Indians.

The NP now suddenly regards the Whites, Coloureds and Indians as "one nation." The new NP policy of political intergration between these three groups must surely lead to social intergration. That will create the lethal wedge for Blacks to press for the same — and on what moral basis could the NP deny Blacks the same right the NP affords Coloureds and Indians?

CP policy for Coloureds and Indians is a simple one. It is exactly the same as its policy for Blacks and Whites.

Coloureds presently occupy 660 different areas in South Africa, in extent some two millions hectares. Many of these areas are adjacent. Many others are in White South Africa and these will be treated in the same way as Black townships in White

South Africa. Through a programme of consolidation the number of these areas will be drastically reduced.

If one considers that Bophuthatswana commenced its consolidation programme with more than 50 areas and presently there are only six areas, and KwaZulu started with over 300, then the Coloured situation could be solved in exactly the same manner.

Easier

It will definitely be easier, due to vast experience gained in consolidating Black areas. Besides — more than half the Coloured population lives in concentrated areas and 86 percent of all Coloureds live in the Cape Province.

When one compares the viability of a Coloured State with that of some Black States, the result heavily favours the Coloured State — in respect of education, minerals, industrial and agricultural development, etc.

Most Indians live in concentrated areas north of Durban and the same policy applies to them. The NP intends appointing Indians as Cabinet Ministers. Has anyone ever thought what Zulu reaction would be to an Indian thus exercising political power over Zululand?

The CP grants to all nations of South Africa, including the Coloureds and Indians, its own exclusive geographical part of South Africa where it could exercise full self-determination for its own people.

In this way the CP also assures that there will be a specific geographical part of South Africa reserved for Whites. Where Whites only will govern Whites. Where Whites will be able to live their traditional way of life — according to their own value systems, and where they will not be swamped by others. The same automatically applies to all the nations of South Africa.

For this reason the CP motto is FREEDOM WITH JUSTICE.

Can it work? Of course. The NP is trying to create 10 Black States and one State for Whites, Coloured and Indians. Eleven States in total. The CP wants to create 13 States — 10 for Blacks and one each for the Whites, Coloureds and Indians. How could two extra States out of 13 upset the apple cart?

The CP believes the swamping of Whites in White areas should be stopped. Central Johannesburg is becoming a second Soweto and the Government had admitted that already ten thousand Coloureds and Indians are illegally residing in White Group Areas in Johannesburg alone. If this situation is allowed to continue, how on earth will Whites retain a White community life?

The CP will strongly enforce the Group Areas Act and influx control. By creating more opportunities in other areas, a reduction of numbers in White areas will result.

The CP offers South Africa clean administration. How Mr P W Botha could give the country his word on clean administration and allow dramas

such as Ingwavuma, the Seychelles, Salem, Nyelole and others go unpunished is best proof of cover ups and pathetic administration.

The CP offers a dynamic solution. It offers full self-determination for all nations, protection for

Whites and clean administration. It offers South Africa a policy which firmly rests on the principle of justice for all.

The CP is enthusiastically approaching the year 2 000 with its dynamic principle of self determination for all nations.

CSO: 3400/1394

CONSTITUTIONAL REFORMS CAUSE RIFT IN CABINET

London AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL in English 13 Apr 83 pp 1, 2

[Text]

Until now no Afrikaner prime minister has dared trade "liberal" English support for rightwing Afrikaner support. **Pieter Botha** will not risk this openly. But in the referendum (which will probably be held in October or November) on the proposed constitutional reforms, the trade-off would not be seen as such. Botha would get away with it, recouping in the referendum what he may lose in the by-elections. It would also mean the first really important shift towards a party political realignment among the whites, with conservative English speaking voters taking the place at the polls formerly occupied by the Treurnichts and Marais. The advantage of the referendum for Botha is that the process of realignment would not be immediately perceptible to Afrikaners, and that he would not have to share Afrikaner power with English-speakers. The extent of their "power sharing" would be that they would cast their votes for the new constitution (and Botha) and then return to their political-cultural enclave.

A rift has anyhow appeared in the cabinet over the constitutional proposals, which are now being piloted through parliament. Although Botha, with a mixture of persuasion and coercion, secured his party's backing for the new constitution at a series of congresses, publication of the details of the document has coincided with parliamentary by-elections, the most important of which are in the Transvaal rural constituencies of Waterberg and Zoutpansberg. Both rightwing breakaway parties, the *Conservative Party* (CP) under **Andries Treurnicht** and the *Herstigte Nasionale Party* (HNP) under **Jaap Marais**, are challenging the government in Waterberg, where Treurnicht is the CP candidate. In Zoutpansberg the HNP has stood down to leave the field clear for the CP candidate, **Tom Langley**, to take on the minister of manpower and utilisation, **Fanie Botha**, who precipitated the by-elections by generously offering to resign his seat and fight the CP — to the prime

minister's fury. The CP promptly took up the challenge and the by-elections will be held on 10 May. The coincidence of the new constitution being debated in parliament, where the CP has 15 members (except for Treurnicht and Langley, who have now resigned, they retain their *National Party* (NP) seats), is manna for Treurnicht and Marais.

Faced with agitated cabinet ministers and MPs, Botha announced that the new constitution will be put to a referendum of white voters. (As predicted — AC Vol 23 No 10). The referendum is a device to lift the constitutional issue out of the by-election campaigns, or at least to defuse the issue, by assuring whites they will be able to pronounce their verdict on it. South Africa has held only one other referendum since Union in 1960: on the question of South Africa becoming a republic, which it did in 1961. The ministers Botha is trying particularly to placate are all from the Transvaal: **F.W. de Klerk** (minister of internal affairs and Transvaal leader of the NP), **Gerrit Viljoen** (national education), **Hendrik Schoeman** (transport) and **Louis le Grange** (law and order). De Klerk was backed by Botha to take over as leader of the NP in the Transvaal (the most powerful of the four provinces politically) when Treurnicht was pushed out (AC Vol. 23 No 6), but he appears to be panicking over the backlash among Afrikaner farmers against the new constitution. Viljoen and Schoeman are reformists. Le Grange has always revealed right-wing tendencies.

Thus the NP finds itself in a dilemma. For the new constitution to have any credibility it needs at least some support from the Coloured (mixed descent) and Indian communities. (Africans are totally excluded from the new dispensation). Both the Coloureds and Indians will have their own chambers in the new tri-cameral parliament. Minister of constitutional development **Chris Heunis**, whose job it is to sell the new constitution to the Coloureds and Indians, has been telling them apparently that the sky is the limit: that they can become cabinet ministers and even, theoretically, prime minister. In Waterberg and Zoutpansberg, however, NP agents have been reassuring the farmers that this is wholly theoretical and that the NP will always choose the Prime Minister, because the new constitution is weighted so that power remains in perpetuity in Afrikaner hands. This double talk has infuriated Coloured and Indian leaders.

Botha's one time assurance that they would call a referendum on the constitutional proposals only if they departed radically from the constitutional proposals approved by the NP in 1977, is causing him embarrassment now, and he is having to wriggle out of it. While he accepts that the new constitution is as

radical in its way as the republic was in 1961, he does not accept that there has been a major departure from the 1977 principles. His only excuse therefore is that the final package, as it will emerge from parliament, will need the "unequivocal approval" of the whites.

Legislation for the new constitution is expected this month and will then be debated in parliament, in the second reading debate, to approve the basic principles. This could cause parliament to sit longer than usual — rising not in early June but possibly in early July. This week Heunis said that the bill might not be published before the end of the month — in other words not till the by-elections are over. The electoral rolls will then have to be brought up to date for the referendum and a full-scale campaign, similar to a general election campaign will be launched.

Botha calculates (according to his aides) that a combination of *Verligte* (enlightened) Afrikaners and English-speakers will be a winning one in the referendum, and that the result will be a psychological breakthrough for the whole concept of reform. **Frederick van Zyl Slabbert's** *Progressive Federal Party* (PFP), and the English-language opposition press, will be put on the spot. Many PFP supporters, and the English-language press's readers, see their role as one of support for Botha's reforms against the ogres of the Afrikaner right, and they would resist being forced into a "No" vote in the referendum. Already Botha's agents have been lobbying the English-speaking business community for financial contributions, warning them that the alternative is a possible Afrikaner rightwing seizure of power at the polls. Most English-speaking businessmen know the threat is being overplayed, but feel uneasy about refusing to make donations ●

CSO: 3400/1345

RESIGNATION OF MPC SHOCKS NATIONAL PARTY

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 28 Apr 83 p 9

[Article by Jaap Theron]

[Text] CAPE TOWN--The resignation of the National Party MPC, Mr John Visser, in Middleburg this week--a constituency where the Herstigte National Party got 4 000 votes in the last general election--is likely to keep the election organisers of most of the parties in the Transvaal going for another three months.

Mr Visser confirmed yesterday that he resigned for personal reasons and not for political reasons.

But his resignation in the so-called border constituency--the Nat majority was just over a thousand in 1981--came as a shock for the NP.

Mr Nico Lighthelm, NP MP for Middleburg, said the resignation was a shock to him.

Middelburg is one of the Transvaal constituencies where the HNP made strong inroads in NP majorities in the 1981 general elections. Political scientists have predicted that Middelburg was the one former NP stronghold that could be won by the HNP.

Spokesmen from the NP, Conservative Party and the HNP confirmed yesterday that their parties would take part in the Middelburg provincial by-election.

It is understood that the CP and HNP might meet in the near future to again consider an election pact in Middelburg.

A spokesman said if the CP fared well in the coming by-elections in Waterberg and Soutpansberg, any future election pact with the HNP would be futile.

Mr Willem Cruywagen, Administrator of the Transvaal, is expected to announce the date for the Middelburg provincial by-election soon.

CSO: 3400/1337

NATIONAL PARTY STAND ON REFORMS GIVEN

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 6 May 83 p 6

[Article by Chris Rencken]

[Text] All of the political parties currently represented in Parliament agree that the status quo cannot be maintained--which is why each of them advocates a constitutional policy which will change the face of South Africa in one way or another.

In any country, constitutional and political change can be brought about only in two ways: by violent, revolutionary means or by peaceful, democratic means.

Once again, all of the political parties are unanimous in their agreement that any new constitutional dispensation has to be brought about peacefully and democratically.

This means that it has to be approved by the present Parliament, in other words, by a significant majority of the White electorate.

There is also agreement among the White political parties, with the possible exception of the HNP, which is not represented in Parliament, and is unlikely to gain Parliamentary representation because of its totally anachronistic and unacceptable approach, that changes to the present constitutional dispensation cannot be postponed indefinitely.

The longer it takes to reach an accommodation in our country, which has the most complex population structure in the world, the greater the potential for conflict must be.

Once Parliament has approved a constitutional framework, it also has to gain a significant degree of acceptance among South Africa's other population groups, Black, Coloured and Asian, if it is to be implemented or succeed at all.

In addition, it is desirable that whatever constitutional change is approved by Parliament should gain at least a modicum of approval from South Africa's main trading partners and other friends abroad.

Since none of this can be disputed, there is only one party in South Africa that can meet the requirements--and that is the National Party.

In the present Parliament it holds 126 of the 177 seats, which is significantly more than a two-thirds majority, and there is nothing to indicate that this majority can be reduced significantly or that the National Party Government can be unseated in the foreseeable future.

Therefore, it is the only party that can bring about constitutional change by democratic Parliamentary means.

Supported

The National Party's constitutional plan for Whites, Coloureds and Asians has gained significant support among the Coloured and Asian population groups as well.

The Coloured Labour Party, as well as smaller Coloured political groupings, have agreed to participate in it and the South African Indian Council has decided to give this dispensation a fair chance.

In addition, authoritative public opinion polls show substantial and growing Coloured and Indian grassroots support for the National Party's constitutional proposals.

The other leg of the National party's constitutional programme, namely, that for South Africa's Black nations, has been in operation for some time and it, too, has achieved a substantial degree of success and acceptance.

In terms of it, four Black nations have already gained their sovereign independence and a fifth, KwaNdebele, has already requested it. All of the others are self-governing and have the right to attain independence.

These two legs of the National Party's constitutional programme, namely, progress towards independence for the Black nations that each have traditional territories of their own, and a tricameral Parliamentary system for the Whites, Coloureds and Asians, who traditionally share the same geographic areas, are to culminate in a confederation of states.

The urban Blacks, who already have the right to full local autonomy, are to be accommodated in the confederation as well. The mechanisms for this are currently the subject of investigation by a special Cabinet committee.

West's response

In addition, the National Party's constitutional reform programme has elicited an encouraging response from leading personalities in major Western Governments.

At the same time, important Western politicians are beginning to realise that whatever change comes about peacefully in South Africa, has to come about with the support of the White electorate, which is why they are becoming increasingly critical of the PFP for its negative attitude towards achievable change.

The PFP has proven that it cannot command any appreciable electoral support outside a few very wealthy White areas. No matter how it tries to disguise the fact, its policy of "universal adult suffrage in a federal dispensation" simply means one-man-one-vote on a common voters' roll and, therefore, Black majority rule.

No matter how it tries to divide South Africa up into federal States, the Whites will be far out-numbered in each one of them, which means that the chances of White representation in the PFP's proposed Federal Parliament are negligible.

The PFP's proposed Bill of Rights to guarantee the security of the White and other minorities will not be worth the paper on which it will be written.

The Zimbabwean national convention at Lancaster House also came up with a Bill of Rights which Mr Mugabe lost no time in tearing up.

Zimbabwe today appears to be on the brink of civil war, Opposition Members of Parliament find themselves arrested at the drop of a hat and the leaders of the Parliamentary Opposition parties deprived of their passports.

Won't risk it

The White electorate will not take that kind of risk in South Africa. The PFP, therefore, cannot come to power, and consequently, cannot bring about any constitutional change at all.

The chances of the NRP, which cannot command any support worth mentioning outside Natal, bringing about any change, are even more remote.

The Conservative Party's policy of homelands for Coloureds and Asians is simply too unrealistic for any White voters except the totally uninformed and misinformed to support.

The concept of creating a viable Coloured State in the barren semi-desert regions of the west coast is as absurd as trying to unite 640 odd Coloured group areas spread over the length and breadth of South Africa into an independent State. Similarly, its proposed Indian homeland is a useless, unworkable pipedream.

In addition, no Coloured or Indian leader, or for that matter any Coloureds and Indians at all, is prepared even to consider the Conservative Party's proposals.

This means that the CP is as unable to implement its proposed constitutional changes, as are the PFP and NRP, and policies that cannot be implemented are as worthless as no policy at all. What is more, the CP option has no chance of eliciting any favourable response anywhere abroad.

Status quo

A vote for the PFP, NRP, CP or HNP, therefore, is a vote for the status quo, a vote against change, and therefore a vote against stability, security and peace in South Africa.

This simply means that anybody who wants to see a change for the better, who wants to see peace prevail in a dispensation which will lead to everybody in our country enjoying equality of opportunity without one group dominating the other, has no option but to vote National on May 10.

We owe it to ourselves, to our children, to our country and all who live in it.

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HEUNIS ADDRESSES REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT MEETING

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 29 Apr 83 p 16

[Text] SOUTHERN Africa had to be viewed as an economic entity for the purpose of regional development promotion, the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, said yesterday.

Speaking in Cape Town at the first meeting of the new National Regional Development Advisory Council, he said this economic entity should comprise a number of broadly defined development regions.

Outlining a few "policy parameters" for the council, which has replaced the former Planning Advisory Council of the Prime Minister, Mr Heunis said the object should be to combat the tendency towards an over-concentration of physical and economic activities in a few metropolitan areas only.

Complex

Referring specifically to the Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereeniging complex, he said such over-concentration was generally considered to be undesirable from an economic, social, and even constitutional viewpoint.

"Evidence of this abounds throughout the world."

Economic growth with the emphasis on the creation of employment opportunities should, however, be seen as one of the highest national priorities.

"Without it, the aim of more balanced spatial development is unattainable," Mr Heunis said.

"The object of national policy is to provide employment opportunities as near as possible to the traditional concentrations of people, but without underestimating considerations of economic viability.

"In this way the migration of labour to the metropolitan areas can be retarded, if not countered."

Believed

The Government believed that the free enterprise system should be promoted as far as possible, and Government would like to limit its intervention in the economy to the provision of collective goods and services and the creation of a favourable climate for the promotion of private investment.

One of the reasons why expectations regarding industrial decentralisation had not been realised in the past was that far too many development possibilities had come up but not been utilised.

Mr Heunis said that regional development entailed more than mere industrial development.

The development potential of some regions was in fact of a non-industrial nature and should rather be sought in mining, agriculture, or tourism.

Mr Heunis said it had to be borne in mind that the area of work in which the council found itself lay outside the political, and by implication the constitutional, arena.

"The organisational structure set up for regional development has been established to promote social and economic development, and as such has no other objectives."

CSO: 3400/1350

DR WELSH JOINS GREAT DEBATE ON COSTS OF REFORM

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 1 May 83 p 29

[Article by Dr David Welsh: "What Is the Price of Not Reforming?"]

[Text]

SAMPIE Terreblanche might well be right in arguing that the full democratisation of South Africa could lead to excessive welfare demands that, in turn, could fracture the fragile links that hold a democratic political system together.

However, it by no means follows from this that we should accept the path being followed by what he chooses to call the "New National Party".

In an important sense he and I and all the other contributors to this debate are too late: we are indulging in what are essentially ideological doodlings while the temper of our black compatriots rises dangerously nearer to boiling point.

For them Professor Terreblanche's contentions that "we are busy with a whole new ball game" would evoke cynical disbelief and derision.

For the black in Crossroads or in a "re-settlement" camp it's the same old gang, as contemptuous as ever of black rights and dignity.

All the major black political organisations (whether radical or moderate), and a significant slice of coloured and Indian opinions as well, demand, as a minimum, a democratic system of government.

Symbolic affront

The direction indicated by the Government's constitutional reforms is utterly rejected by them as inadequate and as a symbolic affront to their (increasingly insecure) common citizenship.

I am aware of the potential costs of democratisation — we simply may not be able to meet them as fully as newly enfranchised groups would like. But would Professor Terreblanche like to tell us something about the costs of not democratising?

I am not one of those who believe that the South African regime is likely to be overthrown by revolution in the foreseeable future (25 years?) But I am convinced that the conflicts within our society and on its borders are escalating rapidly.

In the absence of major structural reform, as distinct from the sham reforms being offered by the Government, we are likely to descend into a condition of endemic violence (both spontaneous and organised) and other forms of strife, such as labour unrest, at virtually every point of white-black contact.

Already the State spends over R1-million a day on the border war in Namibia.

Imagine what costs would be involved if a Northern Ireland, Algerian or Zimbabwe-type situation developed here, and what costs would be incurred if important sectors of industry and farming stagnated because of instability and because people here and abroad became reluctant to invest?

There is another question that is highly relevant to our debate, but to which I do not know the answer: how much does it cost to enforce apartheid, and if we abandoned apartheid and did not have to fight a war in defence of our "present position of privilege and protection" could not astronomical resources be released from unproductive spending and re-allocated into welfare (in the widest sense) functions?

Undoubtedly many whites have benefited economically from apartheid, but it has exacted a price over and above its toll in alienating people.

I am thinking here of the constraints on growth that have resulted from shackling the potential skills of four-fifths of the population; from constricting the growth of the domestic consumer market; from diminishing our ability to trade with Black Africa, which has been described as our natural export market; from the wastefulness and inefficiency resulting from a bureaucracy that is swollen by having to enforce apartheid, and from the low productivity resulting from educational discrimination.

The costs I have mentioned, both actual and potential, are impossible to quantify, but I think it is indisputable that they have been, and will be, vast.

Subverted by Nat policy

Professor Terreblanche, I suspect, might agree with my analysis, but nevertheless maintain that the costs of democratisation will be even vaster.

As neither of us (or, certainly, not me) can quantify the hypothetical amounts we are playing with I suppose we must call it stalemate.

But let me press my earlier question: can we afford not to democratise? Here I am referring not only to the economic aspect, but to the moral and spiritual aspects of life in what must increasingly become a garrison state.

Peace and justice are for me (and I would assume for Professor Terreblanche as well) fundamental goals, which are being subverted and made unattainable by the current trend of Nationalist policy.

Admission of failure

I am definitely not to be counted among those who believe that the new proposals are "a step in the right direction".

All I can see is their massively alienating and polarising effect on a black majority with whom white South Africa will have to reach an accommodation if it is to survive as a vigorous and free community.

It may be that when the reforms are enacted they will acquire their own momentum and become "truly significant".

History, after all, is littered with the unintended consequences of the collapse of politicians' dreams.

Being closer to the inner recesses of Nationalist thinking than I, Professor Terreblanche may know of some "hidden agenda", although the impression one has gained from this session's debates in Parliament is that none exists.

I see little or no evidence of any really creative thought about the political future of blacks in the "white" areas of South Africa.

It is a staggering admission of failure that in 1983, after 35 years of Nationalist rule, a Cabinet committee (in itself an inadequate instrument) has to be appointed to review policy in relation to urban blacks but within the ideological framework of separate development.

Even the idea of a fourth chamber for blacks has been ruled out.

In these circumstances of political sterility I am wholly unable to take seriously any Nationalist pretensions to reform.

I have maintained all along that the fundamental aim of the new proposals is to strengthen white hegemony, not to dilute it, or, even less, abandon it.

Nothing said by any Nationalist spokesman this year has caused me to modify this view.

We are indeed "busy with a whole new ball game", albeit a game whose rules have been unilaterally written by the National Party. But there is another ball game looming up on the agenda, which, I predict, will make the barricades erected by politicians look puny.

I am referring to the population explosion, whose dimensions have been soberly examined by the Science Committee of the President's Council.

Momentous implications

Its message was clear: if South Africa is to avoid being overwhelmed by numbers, radical steps will have to be taken to improve black education and living standards and to make people more aware of the need for family planning.

Otherwise, if current demographic trends continue, South Africa will in the near future be faced with a situation in which it will not be possible to maintain the required balance between population numbers and realistic utilisation of vital resources.

The political implications of the Science Committee's recommendations are momentous. For one, the full implications of a dramatic increase in black urbanisation in existing urban areas will have to be faced — which will make current urban policy seem even more remote from reality than it is now.

But an even more significant implication (not addressed by the committee) is this: if the programmes of upliftment and family planning are to succeed, a condition of their implementation will be the existence of a national, representative and legitimate (fully democratic) government.

The reasons for this condition should be obvious: blacks will require real political bargaining power if the reallocation of resources necessary for their development is to occur. Confederation will not bestow this power on them, as Professor Terreblanche appears to concede.

Irresponsible utterances

Moreover, if family planning is to catch on among blacks, a good deal of black suspicion about the motives for family planning will have to be allayed.

Thanks to the irresponsible utterances of a number of white leaders, ranging from former Minister M C Botha to the most recent stupidity emanating from the Nederduitsch Hervormde Kerk, family planning has become politicised.

Blacks see it as a programme for them, while whites are urged to greater fecundity.

I am certain that black leaders in responsible positions of effective power would pretty soon realise

the catastrophic potential of unlimited population growth.

But if they remain shut out from a share of power I doubt that their full co-operation could be enlisted.

Many implications of democratisation for South Africa remain to be debated, and if space permitted I would want to challenge several other of Professor Terreblanch's arguments — such as his view that the National Party is now an ordinary political party, like the Conservative Party in Britain.

But I shall content myself with a friendly and sincerely-meant admonition to him: do not write off those *oorbeligtes* like Gilio-mee, Du Toit and Slabbert.

They could just turn out to be prophets who could lead his people — and mine — away from the abyss of self-destruction.

PROFESSOR HITS OUT AT QUOTA BILL

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 1 May 83 p 28

[Article by Jonathan Suzman: "The Quota Bill is More Than a Crime, It's a Blunder..."]

[Text]

MANY people are confused by the conflicting views about the proposals to introduce a quota system for blacks at "white" universities.

Many UCT academics feel the issue serious enough to warrant civil disobedience, yet we hear that some university rectors feel that the move is an improvement to be welcomed.

It might seem tempting to dismiss the whole affair as one of those academic storms that, like last summer's mock thunderstorms, generate a good deal of noise but don't amount to much in the end. But that would be a mistake.

Fundamental questions of value are at stake, not just differences of emphasis on this or that aspect of the proposed changes.

In judging the new system, quite a lot will hang on details that are not yet public. But in broad outline there are indications that blacks will no longer require individual permission from the Ministers responsible for their education before they can register at a "white" university.

Even wider powers

Instead, such universities will get some sort of quota

within which they themselves will choose black applicants.

Even if we do not know exactly how the system will work, we already know enough to form judgments on the proposals.

The Bill would empower the Minister of National Education to make regulations governing entry to "white" universities. So such universities remain unfree to decide themselves, on academic criteria alone, whom they will admit to study.

A similar disability was first imposed on them in 1959, when the government closed the Open Universities. But we are supposed to have advanced a long way from the spirit of 1959.

The De Lange report recommended that the right to control their own admissions be restored to the universities; the Committee of University Principals endorsed this view. But the new Bill ignores this and gives the Minister even wider powers restricting university autonomy.

For the first time there will be legislation that empowers the Minister to interfere with the subsidies of universities on grounds other than their probity and efficiency.

Reasons to be upset

Up to now our subsidy system has precluded political interference in the funding of universities.

These are reasons enough for getting upset about the Bill, quite apart from moral objections to a quota.

Before we look at the most fundamental objections, it might pay to see what can be said in favour of the proposals.

It might be said to enhance the limited autonomy of the university, because it will now choose, within its general quota (or perhaps particular quotas by faculty or course) its own students. They won't be chosen for it by the Government.

An added headache

But as the present system goes, all those who now apply for ministerial permission need anyway to have been acceptable to the university.

All that the university will in future get is the added headache (and moral problem) of choosing among them.

That is not an increase in autonomy, for autonomy is acting by your own principles, while the universities will now have to act against their own principles.

Secondly, the proposals could well have some advantages for the black student. At present he has to wait an unconscionably long time (some only hear in April about courses that started in February) before he knows if he's in or out.

And perhaps the decision will be on clearer and more predictable grounds, such as comparative academic merit among black applicants.

Finally, it also looks as though the new moves might be easier for universities to administer by way of

reduction of uncertainties and delays.

But while convenience and efficiency are important, they cannot outweigh considerations of principle. Apart from the infringement of the principles of autonomy already mentioned, there are other principles which the new Bill affronts.

There are two sorts of quotas. Some have been introduced to try to remedy anomalies or injustices, by setting "positive" quotas.

These would set some minimum number or proportion of disadvantaged students to be allowed entry to a course, even if their qualifications don't match those of the other students.

Discriminates unfairly

This approach is designed to improve the chances of victims of circumstance. It is ameliorative in intention. But it is, nonetheless, thought unjust because it discriminates unfairly against those who are kept out by the quota even if it is not directed against them.

So despite its possible social advantages, in the famous Bakke case the US Supreme Court ruled such quotas illegal.

If positive quotas can be said to be bad, negative quotas designed merely to keep people out are worse, and those designed to exclude those already disadvantaged are worse still.

The moral difference

The quotas envisaged in the new proposals are just that. They limit freedom of choice, they discriminate on academically irrelevant grounds and they are unjust to those who are excluded only by virtue of the quota.

Jews will remember how in many places quotas were

used to keep them and their forebears out of universities; they cannot condone such a system directed at others.

Under the new system it will no longer be the Government that enforces racial exclusions from universities, as at present. The universities themselves will have to administer and enforce racial quotas.

This poses no serious problems to those universities who have consistently supported the Government's line on race, as it has varied through the years.

But to those who oppose it, it turns them, perforce, into active accomplices or instruments of a policy they reject.

There is a moral difference between being a spectator and an actor, between acknowledging and enforcing. Yet the English universities at least are to be forced against their express will to act in ways unacceptable to them.

The impact of this must be profound, for it inculcates those who were previously less involved.

Charges of guilt

The universities may to a degree be guilty by association with the present system. But they would seem now to be required to behave in ways that will invite charges of guilt by way of active participation in a scheme they consider immoral.

If, as a consequence, the international standing of the universities suffers, this will affect staff and research and ultimately the worth and standing of the qualifications given by the universities. So it affects everyone.

I do not believe the Bill was introduced in order to embarrass or to inculcate the English universities. I think the purpose was administrative smoothness, and the hope of its introducers and supporters may have been to give the Minister powers to reform the academic system gradually, and, where this was thought politically convenient, in a way less newsworthy or controversial than by overt reform.

But even if this were to have desirable consequences it gives too much power to Ministers, and if the political climate gets worse this would be very bad for the universities.

If the quotas are designed to preserve the "community character" of the "white" universities, it is the universities themselves, not the Minister, who should decide what their values are.

The Minister may be reluctant to appear to back down in the face of public pressure, even if he might be convinced that it would be better for education that he should do so.

Innocents inculcated

But he should withdraw the Bill, because it is a bad one. It affronts university finances, it pursues an unworthy end by discriminating against the disadvantaged and compounds this by doing it on racial grounds, and it inculcates innocents.

In effect, the victims of one crime — the universities, whose autonomy has been stolen — are now asked to become accomplices in another — discriminatory action against blacks.

But the Bill is worse than a crime; it's a blunder.

CONSTITUTIONAL REFORMS SEEN LEADING TO 'AUTHORITARIAN RULE'

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 1 May 83 p 26

[Article by Ivor Wilkins: "What About Democracy?"]

[Text] **THE** Government's efforts to resolve the constitutional problem in South Africa are likely to lead down the road of authoritarian rule at the cost of Western democratic values.

While the political arena will be slightly enlarged to include participation by coloured and Indian people, real power will be concentrated into a much-reduced focus, mainly in the hands of the executive president.

The levers the white power elite will use to make the new system function will be co-optation and coercion.

Name of the game

Benefits that will accrue to the coloured and Indian participants in the system will be gained through their ability, not to wield direct influence, but to negotiate and bargain.

Brinkmanship will be the name of the game.

The main weapon in their arsenal will be the constant threat of withdrawal, which would plunge the system's already highly limited legitimacy into acute crisis.

These unappetising views of the Government's proposed tricameral system are contained in a new book "Constitutional Change in South Africa — the Next Five Years" (Juta).

The book is a collection of analytical essays by five

South African academics, edited by Professor Dirk Van Zyl Smit, director of the Institute of Criminology at the University of Cape Town.

The writers examine the political, economic and psychological factors likely to influence constitutional development, analyse the Government's own proposals, and attempt to predict the likely direction of change in the short term.

At the end of an examination of the Government's proposals, Professor Barry Dean, professor of public law at UCT, says the new constitution would closely resemble that of France's Fifth Republic.

He quotes Professor S E Finer's description: "In the USA, an irremovable president confronts but is checked by an equally irremovable congress."

"In Britain, a removable prime minister, who is the emanation of the majority party, faces a removable Parliament."

"But, in France, an irremovable and constitutionally irresponsible president (governs with) a Parliament which he can dissolve at will."

Prof Dean says that apart from the exclusion of black South Africans, this will perhaps remain the most significant feature of the proposals.

Mr Laurence Boullie, lecturer in public law at the University of Natal, refers to the Government's constitutional strategy as "crisis management".

And he predicts a growing trend towards authoritarianism.

"During 1982 several enactments added to the many existing statutory restrictions on personal freedom and freedom of speech, association, publication, assembly and movement.

"In addition, the Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill (shelved for the moment), if enacted, will provide increasingly authoritarian forms of control and surveillance over the black population.

"The move towards presidentialism, a growing centralisation of public power, and the new managerial system of government provide further institutional scope for authoritarianism which could be used against all opponents of the Government's constitutional policies, including the reactionary right," he says.

Stalled and confused

Other factors that contribute to South Africa's move away from representative to management politics include:

- The power of the Prime Minister to appoint Cabinet members from outside Parliament;
- Introducing non-elected MPs; and
- Abolishing the bicameral Parliament.

In the new system, this tendency would be accelerated by the direct involvement of the partly nominated President's Council in the political process, and the dismantling of the Provincial Councils as elected bodies.

Dealing with the economic factors involved in the reform process, Mr Charles Simpkins, senior lecturer in the School of Economics at UCT, compares South Africa with pre-revolutionary France.

Quoting Alexis de Tocqueville's "L'Ancien Regime", he says:

"Louis XVI, during the whole course of his reign, did nothing but speak of reforms to be carried out.

"There were few institutions of which he did not make the approaching ruin foreseen, before the Revolu-

tion came in fact to ruin them all.

"After removing from the code of laws some of the worst, he presently replaced them; it looked as though he only wished to loosen the roots and leave to others the task of felling them."

Mr Simpkins comments: "Stalled and confused reform is familiar to us as well.

"It is at once a symptom of political crisis and a source of further difficulties to the system."

He says the strains caused by a changing economic structure are among the principal difficulties faced by the South African political system, and there are numerous indications that they are of such a nature that the necessary political adjustments cannot be made in a smooth, evolutionary fashion.

A messy business

Constitutional change is likely to involve a "rupture" of some sort, he says.

"Whether this rupture takes the form of a revolution or a national convention called by the state as a last resort is impossible to predict."

It is to avoid this potential rupture that most of the writers foresee the Government resorting to authoritarian and repressive measures.

The maintenance of political stability is essential to the Government's plans, they say.

The process of reform and change — and the implications of the book are that this will be a messy, ad hoc business, characterised by major ebbs and flows — will inevitably have a powerful effect on South Africa's rulers, mainly Afrikaner Nationalists.

Dr Andre du Toit, of the Department of Political Philosophy at the University of Stellenbosch, writes: "These tensions and conflicts will give rise to a movement towards (Afrikaner) reunification.

"This may well be a more attractive option to restive members of the National Party caucus who fear losing their seats because of the

Government's reformist policy), and it would appeal to many in the rightwing parties as well.

Most pressing problem

"The price, however, would be a change in the National Party's leadership."

Dr du Toit concludes an analysis of the political factors in constitutional change with the view that the Government's plan cannot expect an easy passage.

To have some chance of success it requires a relatively stable political environment.

Even ignoring possible developments in the larger poli-

tical context, it seems the introduction of the new scheme could politicise and polarise various political constituencies, he says.

He adds: "Moreover, as long as these issues continue to dominate the political agenda, it will be that much more difficult to move on to the main challenge with which constitutional reform will have to come to grips sooner or later: the political accommodation of the black majority."

"The issue of citizenship for blacks is the most important and pressing constitutional problem of our time."

"As long as the present constitutional plan remains high on the political agenda, it cannot be dealt with properly."

CSO: 3400/1395

DETAILS ON TRANSVAAL PROVINCIAL BUDGET GIVEN

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 5 May 83 p 5

[Article by Keith Abendroth]

[Text] Transvaal residents have been granted a reprieve--but possibly only a temporary one--from increased provincial taxation or tariffs in the new financial year.

The Administrator, Mr Willem Cruywagen, said yesterday, when introducing his R1 900-million budget for 1983/84 that he had no immediate plans to increase any taxation or tariffs.

But, he warned, if the Province's financial position worsened during the year he might have to take emergency steps to increase revenue.

A near record deficit of R25,6-million is to be budgeted for in the new financial year--and this providing for a growth rate only slightly more than half the ruling inflation rate.

Provincial sources describe the budget as a near-desperation measure, desperately striving to keep the province afloat and in the hope of an upturn in the economy towards the end of the year or early in the New Year.

Mr Cruywagen--although admitting deficiencies in the State's subsidy system of financing the provinces--said that in the present case the subsidy would have been adequate, were it not for a massive R59 807-million cut.

However, he added, the Minister of Finance, Mr Owen Horwood, had indicated that he would provide for a further R15-million injection for the province in the state's mini-budget next February.

Mr Cruywagen said that there were indications of a slow recovery in the economy, but all indications were that for the rest of the year the inflation rate would continue at about 12 percent.

A further depressing factor was that the country's growth rate of minus 0,5 percent at present could drop further to about minus 2 percent.

In the new budget he was providing for a total amount of R1 900 038-million, or R128 529-million more than the revised budget for the previous year.

"This budget represents a growth rate of 7,26 percent, which is, in fact, unrealistically low when compared with the running inflation rate of 12 percent" he said.

Nor, in his estimates, was he providing for the recently announced Post Office and Electricity Supply Commission increases.

"But I do not contemplate any increases in taxation and tariffs at this stage to finance an estimated deficit of R25 572 000" he said.

"We will rather try to prevent the deficit from becoming unmanageable.

"But if extra essential services and unforeseen price increases make an unrealistic demand on the administration's finances, I will naturally have no option but to investigate it.

"This would be done to establish to what extent the administration's 'own' sources can be supplemented to increase revenue" said Mr Cruywagen.

New Budget 'Stop-Gap Measure'

A breakdown of the detail of the Transvaal's Budget for the new financial year shows that it is strictly stop-gap, dyke-building measure to keep the province limping along until the expected upturn in the economy.

Severe cuts are evident everywhere, despite the fact that the province managed finally to end its 1981/82 financial year with a deficit far below that budgeted for.

Originally a deficit of R37,7-million was expected, but this was in the end reduced to R8-million.

In the new financial year salaries, wages and allowances will cost the province R935,329-million, or more than half the total Budget.

The votes for most departments show increases--pruned to the minimum--which will barely cover cost increases and make no provision for expansion.

Among the more important votes, expenditure on education is to go up by R128 705-million to R672 355-million--the increases mainly to cover higher contributions to provident and other services funds (R88-million); increased bursaries, loans and grants (4,3-million); and general school requisites (R5-million).

The Works Department is to get R190,956-million, an actual decrease of R1,901-million, while Hospital Services are to expand an estimated R652 141-million--an increase of R109 253-million.

Much of the increase in Hospital Services will go on the extension and maintenance of ambulance services; the price increases on foods, pharmaceutical and surgical supplies; and the replacement of linen, protective clothing and uniforms.

Estimated revenue totalling R1 906 228 000 will be made up mainly of the Government subsidy, totalling R1 582 893 000.

CSO: 3400/1394

NEW MOVES UP CARGO COSTS TWENTY-FIVE PERCENT

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES-BUSINESS TIMES in English 1 May 83 p 30

[Article by Julian Kraft]

[Text]

REELING under the crippling blow of a 25%-30% increase in costs, the non-vessel-operating common carriers (NVOCCs) serving small importers on the US-to-SA run are pinning their hopes on containing their costs somewhat by doing their own leasing of containers.

This move, they expect, will enable them to bypass having to use the longshoremen's union labour in the US.

In terms of a new agreement with the International Longshoremen's Association (ILA) which took effect this month, all shippers are obliged to use union labour for all packing (and unloading) of containers on the US eastern seaboard.

This is expected to push up shipping costs by 13% or more, mainly because of inefficient packing.

But when the NVOCCs represented in South Africa sent up a howl of protest this week, their wrath was directed not at the ILA but at the East Coast/Gulf Conference, which has raised its mixed commodity container rates — or FAK rates — by 13%.

"We could have coped with one or other of these increases, but both will be too much for us to bear," says Gene Kauffman, local representative of the Direct Container Line, a leading NVOCC.

The hike in the FAK rate, considered by the NVOCCs as a deliberate attempt by the conference to break them and thus revert to the previously

prevailing monopolistic position on this route, will hurt three groups:

- The NVOCCs, which have built up an infrastructure in this country based on competitive FAK rates, and currently handle about 30% of total LCL (less than container load) traffic from the US, amounting to about R1.2-million of business a year.

- The independent shipping lines, which depend for their viability on the NVOCCs. There are two such lines at present.

- Small importers, which because of the increased costs will be forced either to abandon imports altogether or look for sources of supply other than the US.

This week a group of NVOCC representatives met in Johannesburg to discuss the issue and sent an appeal to the conference to revert to the previous FAK rates.

The conference has given no explanation for the rates increase, but ostensibly it is aimed at recovering its own higher costs resulting from the ILA agreement.

But NVOCCs claim that the conference was simply abusing its power. "This is the only route in the world where they can get away with it. On other routes they are dependent on us," said one.

The LCL traffic, carried break-bulk by the conference on this route, represents about 15% of total volume of goods carried, but accounts for about 30% of the conference's revenue.

The conference members are Safmarine, Lykes, Bank and Moore McCormack.

VIDEO PIRATES LOSING CONTROLS BATTLE

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES-BUSINESS TIMES in English 1 May 83 p 8

[Article by Julian Kraft]

[Text] THE war against video pirates in South Africa is being won. But the stricter controls being applied are making the pirates smarter.

"We expect the emphasis to shift from the small pirate who operates on deals of R10 000 to R20 000 to the big pirate who is looking for deals of R150 000 to R200 000," says Edward Askew, head of the South African security office of the Motion Picture Association of America (MPAA).

This "big league" piracy is expected to operate at the licensing level rather than at the distribution level, as at present.

"This means that any day now licensing agents will begin operating in this country offering distributors film rights they are not entitled to," says Mr Askew.

"Distributors should take care to establish their bona fides by checking with the original copyright holder."

Another development, already operating, is that pirate videos are now available which have labels and packaging identical to the real thing, making them more difficult to identify as fakes.

Current examples are the top American TV series,

"Winds of War", and the Australian series, "Thorn Birds" starring Richard Chamberlain.

With these sophistications coming into play, Mr Askew's office has launched a programme aimed at making it easier for video outlets to stay on the right side of the law.

At no charge it checks out titles before purchase to ensure that no pirate copies are bought unwittingly. MPAA staff are also available to check video shops' existing stocks.

The South African policing operation has proved particularly successful so far, and recently South Africa was named by top studio bosses and producers as the most improved country in fighting piracy.

Two years ago practically every outlet in the country carried pirated material.

Since then, Mr Askew estimates, piracy has been reduced by 45%-50%, with 3 500 illegal tapes having been seized and a further 1 400 surrendered voluntarily. Over the past three months 809 infringing tapes have been seized and 131 surrendered.

"We won't ever stop piracy altogether, but we have made a big dent with excellent co-operation from the police," says Mr Askew.

MATIES GIVE ASB SLAP IN FACE

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 1 May 83 p 19

[Article by Mike Hewitt]

[Text] VERLIGTE students at Stellenbosch University have given a final thumbs down to the Afrikaanse Studentebond (ASB) — instead they will seek ties with black and English universities.

In an effort to maintain the image of Stellenbosch students as leaders in Afrikaner political thought, the Maties — with students of the University of Zululand — are working to form a Southern African student forum.

In a report released on Stellenbosch campus this week, the Student Parliament is urged to forge links with other universities in a new broader-based non-racial student organisation.

A recommendation against reaffiliation with the ASB is also in the report, compiled by a Commission of Investigation appointed last October by the University's Student's Representative Council.

Investigate

They were given a mandate to investigate whether Maties should return to the ASB, the ultra-conservative grouping of Afrikaans university students.

Since 1968 Stellenbosch has been the only university to turn its back on the mainstream of Afrikaner student thought.

The report, described as "surprising", still has to be formally approved by the Student Parliament on Tues-

day — but this is expected to be a formality.

The SRC report, although only reaffirming the status quo on the Stellenbosch campus, is significant because it will do much to restore the university's lagging image as the leader in Afrikaner political thought.

There was concern in some circles that Stellenbosch was swinging away from its independent, verligte mould.

The abandoning of a referendum in 1981 to test student opinion on an "open" campus, allegedly after pressure from the authorities, was the first blow to the university's claim.

The verligte image took a further dive with the university's acceptance of the Government's planned quota system to regulate the number of blacks studying at white universities.

"The University of Stellenbosch has been politically isolated in the past," said SRC chairman Deon Roussouw.

Stronger

"But the ASB has been avoiding a political duty, so it would not be a solution for us to reaffiliate with them.

"Instead, we need to do something which will ensure we remain the leaders... something from which we will all come out much stronger.

"For this reason, we see the solution in a broad-based student forum embracing all races and language groups in Southern Africa."

The movement would hopefully get off the ground next year.

Pioneer work was already being done with students from the University of Zululand.

Eventually it is hoped that students from all the black and white campuses will be represented on the forum.

There have been persistent efforts over the years to woo the Maties back into the fold ... but all without success.

The Matie's commission was set up after the ASB "expressed their regret" last year that Stellenbosch was not represented on the body.

Besides lagging behind even the Government in their support of reform, the ASB has little to offer Stellenbosch students culturally.

The Maties have their own cultural organisation, the Afrikaanse Studentevereniging van Stellenbosch.

CSO: 3400/1395

VAN SLABBERT COMMENTS ON PROPOSED REFORMS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 4 May 83 p 6

[Article by Dr F Van Zyl Slabbert, Leader of the Progressive Federal Party]

[Text] The Government is attempting to create an artificial sense of urgency concerning the referendum and the constitutional guidelines by demanding answers from its opponents without having formulated the question to which they have to reply.

Thus, the PFP is constantly charged to say what it is going to do in a referendum for which the date has not yet been set and the question has not yet been formulated and the Bill, in terms of which the question has not yet been formulated, has not yet been tabled in Parliament.

I think it is the most ridiculous and stupid thing to expect somebody to answer a question which has not yet been formulated.

Clarity

Whatever the eventual question is going to be for the referendum, I believe it is important to keep four different problems concerning constitutional change distinct, otherwise a great deal of confusion can result.

Firstly, one has to have clarity in one's own mind about what you mean by, and what you expect from, reform. The PFP has spelt out in great detail what it understands under constitutional reform. This is contained in its policy booklet spelling out what the conditions are for a national convention and what kind of constitution the PFP believes to be appropriate for South Africa.

At the same time, the PFP has made it quite clear that reform cannot only involve constitutional reform, but must be accompanied by social and economic reform as well.

In other words, the process of reform is an inter-related process involving political, social and economic change.

It is from our particular concept and view of reform that we judge the adequacy of attempts at reform on the part of the Government.

Secondly, therefore, one has to judge the Government's constitutional guidelines in relation to genuine and effective reform.

Again, the PFP has analysed what is known of

these proposals and we have stated our objections in principle to the most obnoxious aspects of these proposals.

Thus, we have pointed out repeatedly that the exclusion of Blacks, the entrenchment of racial domination and the persistence with discrimination in the new constitution are very severe stumbling blocks to effective constitutional reform.

In addition we have pointed out that there is no indication from Government what social and economic reforms they have in mind which have to accompany the limited constitutional reforms that they have indicated.

Improvements

To the extent that our objections to the constitutional proposals are carried over into legislation, we will obviously have to state these objections as vigorously as possible in Parliament while, at the same time, participating in all stages of the Bill (in other words, Second Reading, Select Committee, Committee Stage and Third Reading) in trying to improve the constitutional amendments.

Thirdly, the announced referendum itself. I made the point in Parliament, and it was also made by Mr Harry Schwarz, M P for Yeoville, that the referendum presents the opportunity to the Government, and particularly to the Prime Minister, to act in a statesmanlike manner or simply to play party politics. This will depend on the way in which the question is formulated.

If the question is formulated in such a way as to test the support for reform rather than for a

particular party's programme, then I believe the Government will enjoy far greater support from all the different communities than if it simply demands an endorsement of its own party political programme.

No Opposition worth its salt is going to stand around ready to support whatever party programme its opponent puts to the test.

On the other hand, the PFP has often made it clear that should there be any attempts at reform, it would support the Government in those attempts. But then, obviously, in a referendum the question should be formulated in such a way as to make the demonstration of such support possible.

That is why the referendum will have to be judged against the background of the demands for reform and the Government's constitutional proposals in relation to such reforms.

Three issues

Fourthly, and finally, the question arises as to whether a party participates in a new constitution once it has become reality. This presumably takes place after the Bill has become law and a referendum has been held and it has finally reached a stage of implementation.

What does the PFP do when that stage is reached? Does it say "yes" or "no" to participation? In deciding on this question, the PFP has to consider three issues:

Is Opposition worse off in the new constitution? Is it basically in the same position? Or is it better

off to bring about the kind of changes and reforms which the PFP believes are necessary for South Africa?

This question does not only apply to the PFP as an Opposition party, but to all other Opposition parties coming into the new constitution. Obviously it is possible for a party to work within a constitution which it finds inadequate for the moment, but which is the only vehicle or the only instrument available for bringing about evolutionary change.

This is precisely what all the parties, including the National Party itself, are doing at present functioning in the existing constitution.

The question that becomes crucial is whether a party is actually worse off as an Opposition party or whether it can play no role at all in a new constitution in order to bring about evolutionary and peaceful change. If that is the case, then severe problems will arise as to whether that party has any role to play in a new constitution.

Pointless

This issue will be the final issue to be decided by the Official Opposition in Parliament. It is, therefore, pointless and fruitless to try and pressurize the PFP to answer this question now when all the other previous stages of Constitutional development have not yet run their course.

As long as we in the PFP keep these four issues distinct in our own minds, the Government will be wasting its time and energy in trying to force a premature response from us on issues which have not yet been resolved in the whole process of constitutional development.

I believe, of course, that the outcome of the by-elections will vitally effect the way in which Government will react on all four these issues, and that not only the Government but the whole of South Africa will be watching with keen interest to see which way the votes go, not only in the Berge, but in particular in Waterkloof.

Clearer test

Waterkloof is a far clearer test for genuine and effective reform than the outcome of the campaigns in the Berge. In the Berge the Government is desperately trying to reunite the National

Party and to prevent the Conservative Party from getting its first representatives into Parliament under their own steam

In Waterkloof the Government is being challenged to spell out clearly whether it is committed to constitutional, social and economic reform and what it has in mind for the future of the country

In the Berge the fight is about whether there should be reform; in Waterkloof the fight is about how fast that reform has to take place. In this sense, Waterkloof can give a lead and increase the momentum and tempo for reform

• The Conservative Party viewpoint

APHANE WANTS END TO ETHNIC GROUPING

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 6 May 83 p 2

[Article by Monk Nkomo]

[Text]

THE acute housing shortage will never be solved unless the Government scraps the unpopular policy of ethnic grouping in black townships. Mr W M Aphane, chairman of the Mamelodi Community Council said yesterday.

Commenting shortly after the official hand-over of ten modern houses to Siemens' employees in Mamelodi East yesterday, Mr Aphane lashed out at the Government and accused them of "creating more problems instead of solving them with the implementations of the policy of ethnic grouping".

Mr Aphane, who also declared that the 99-year lease hold scheme was a total failure, said the housing crisis would never be solved until the Government and the private sector involved themselves in helping the "poor masses" by building four-roomed houses.

"I appreciate what the private sector is doing to alleviate the housing

shortage in the township," he said, "but my worry is those people in the lower income groups who cannot afford these modern houses. The Government should embark on a scheme to build ordinary four-roomed houses which can later be improved by the owners."

TOTAL

Siemens' personnel manager in Pretoria, Mr K Kohlstadt yesterday said the company had already spent a total R605 498 during the past three years to provide houses for 517 of their employees. The official handing over of the ten houses, with prices ranging from R16 000 to R22 000, was a joint effort which included the Urban Foundation, Sigma Motor Corporation and the Standard Bank Building Society, Mr Kohlstadt said.

Mr W Zieler, Siemens' chief executive said it was his company's responsibility to help "as

far as we can" in providing housing for their employees.

He said a total of R62 000 was earmarked for 12 more houses in Mamelodi and similar projects would be ex-

tended to the coloured township of Eersterust in Pretoria.

The official waiting list for housing in Mamelodi stood at about 400 according to Mr Aphane.

CSO: 3400/1394

AGRICULTURAL ECONOMIST PREDICTS INCREASED FOOD DEMAND

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 6 May 83 p 13

[Text] A leading agricultural economist on Wednesday called on organised agriculture to gear itself to meet incredibly accelerated demands for foods-- and to work more closely with industry in the canning and other preservation marketing of products.

Mr B J Willemse, chief economist of the South African Agricultural Union, predicted massive increases in expenditure on food in the years ahead --particularly by the Black population.

He said that surveys indicated that by the year 2000 the Black sector would make up 77 percent of the total population, and would be spending a massive R17 000 million a year on their food basket.

This, he said, compared with the present 70 percent population level of Blacks and their annual expenditure of R4 900-million a year on food.

By 1990 already, the Black population percentage was expected to rise to 75 percent and expenditure on food, as the growing power of the Blacks increased, to R8 850-million a year.

In contrast, the increase in White spending on food between 1980 and 1990 was expected to in-

crease by less than R100-million, to R4 500-million from R3 600-million.

The White population would decrease to 11 percent of the whole from the present 16.

Agriculture, he said at an agricultural congress in Pietersburg, would have to gear itself to provide the foods on which the total population would be spending R25 000-million a year by the turn of the century.

Interestingly, he said, over the next 17 years --if present trends and indications were followed -- White expenditure on food would drop from the present 36 percent of earnings to 18 percent. But in the case of the Blacks it would increase to 68 percent from their present 49.

But Black demand would increase by 247 percent in this time -- a fact that contained considerable implications for the overall marketing strategy of food.

NAAMSA REACTS TO LOW-PRICED IMPORTED AUTOMOBILES

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 6 May 83 p 9

[Article by Evert van Niekerk]

[Text]

THE National Association of Automobile Manufacturers of South Africa (NAAMSA) is investigating a long-term solution to give adequate protection against the importation of low-priced vehicles which are considered to be disruptive competition in the local car market.

NAAMSA's reaction comes after it was announced that the Minister of Trade and Tourism, instructed the Council for Trade and Industries to investigate Alfa Romeo South Africa's intention to import 4 000 Daihatsu Charades from Japan. The little car has already been launched on the South African market.

There is nothing illegal about the importation of these cars as the excise duty paid on importation complies with the law controlling the importation of fully built-up vehicles under Phase Five of the Local Content Programme.

Mr Nico Vermeulen, Director of NAAMSA told The Citizen yesterday that NAAMSA

would want increased protection against "disruptive competition".

Mr Roger McCleery, marketing director of Alfa Romeo South Africa does not agree that the new Charade is a disruptive influence on the local small car market.

He points out that his company has not introduced a new model for the past three years and it was decided to import 4 000 Charades, in two models, to test the market and give their dealers something new.

"The Charade is a new vehicle and we are committed to local manufacture by about October. By the reaction from competitors it looks as though we have taken the right decision to manufacture the car in South Africa complying with Phase Five of the Local Content Programme.

"Furthermore 4 000 cars to be sold from now until October can hardly be seen as disruptive to the market where some manufacturers almost sell as many of their small cars in one month," he pointed out.

SOWETO STUDENT LEADER TO BE RELEASED FROM PRISON

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 6 May 83 p 2

[Text] **SECHABA** Dan Montsitsi, former president of the banned Soweto Students' Representative Council (SSRC), is to be released from prison on Monday after serving a four-year term, a spokesman for a Johannesburg firm of attorneys said yesterday.

The spokesman for Priscilla Jana and Associates, said Montsitsi will be released on May 9 from either the Victor Verster prison or Leeu-kop. Mr Montsitsi is the last of the Soweto Eleven to be released from prison.

ACCUSED

Eleven students, all from Soweto secondary and high schools, were found guilty on sedition charges that followed the 1976 riots. They had appeared before Mr Justice H van Wyk in the marathon Kempton Park trial in 1979.

The State also accused them of organising and enforcing a worker stay-away; compelling members of the Urban Bantu Council to resign; intimidating and forcing people to comply with SSRC demands; urging the SSRC to burn buildings of the Department of Education; calling for demon-

strations against rent increases in Soweto and calling for a march on John Vorster Square to demand the release of detainees.

Seven of the students, Wilson "Chief" Twala, Jefferson Khotso Lengane, Ernest Thabo Nda-beni, Kennedy Kgosit-sile Mogami, Reginald Tebogo Mngomezulu, Michael Sello Khiba and George Nkosinathi Thwala, were all sentenced to a suspended five-year term each.

Of the other four, Montsitsi was jailed for four years, Murphison Morobe to three years, Seth Sandile Mazibuko two years and the only woman among them, Si-bongile Mthembu (now Mkhabela), was also jailed for two years. She was banned for two years after her release from prison.

Montsitsi was the third president of the SSRC. He succeeded Khotso Sydney Seatl-holo, who is serving 10 years on Robben Island after being found guilty on Terrorism Act charges in Vanderbijl-park last year. Seatlolo succeeded Tsietso Mashinini, the first president, who skipped the country.

ENFORCEMENT OF INFLUX-CONTROL 'POTENTIALLY EXPLOSIVE'

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 17 Apr 83 p 6

[Article by Brian Pottinger]

[Text] THE administration boards responsible for governing nine-million black South Africans want to rid themselves of policing the country's vast influx-control machinery.

The potentially explosive question arises as to who will enforce the unpopular influx-control system in the Government's proposed dispensation for black local authorities.

And a top board official has warned that the envisaged autonomous black local authorities should not be burdened with influx control any more than he, as an Afrikaner, should be called upon to control the influx of Afrikaners to Pretoria.

Police and administration board officials last year arrested nearly 200 000 blacks under the pass laws and since 1981 the State has collected R2-million in fines for influx offences.

Now spokesmen for the administration boards — although accepting the need for influx control — have asked that neither they nor the proposed autonomous black city councils should carry out policing functions.

The Official Opposition and Urban Foundation have questioned

the need for the influx laws and issued a warning that police would be only more unpopular than ever among blacks if they had to take all the responsibilities for influx control.

The dilemma has surfaced in evidence given to the Parliamentary Select Committee on the Constitution by a range of experts testifying on the Black Community Development and the Orderly Movement and Settlement of Blacks bills.

At present the boards act as agents for the Department of Manpower in labour allocation and procurement but also carry out the hated pass raids against "illegals".

A memorandum presented to the Select Committee on behalf of the administration boards claimed the boards were prepared to carry on with influx control until the Department of Internal Affairs can create its own machinery.

But the memorandum makes it clear that by acting as interim agents for the central Government department, the boards want no part in the policing function involved in influx control — that must be handed over to the Department of Law and Order.

In evidence before the committee, a spokesman for the boards, Mr

C H Kotze, counselled the Government against forcing the proposed new black municipalities into taking up the burden.

"Let us imagine that I as an Afrikaner must control the influx of Afrikaners to Pretoria. I would not be able to do it because for me it is an emotional issue," he said.

Mr J C Knoetze, chairman of the administration board councils and Chief Director of the West Rand Administration Board, also told the committee that it was unreasonable to expect local authorities to finance the policing costs of influx control.

In evidence before the same committee the Urban Foundation observed the boards had become "tainted" through their function as influx control policemen.

Mrs Helen Suzman, PFP MP for Houghton and a member of the committee, argued against the laws themselves and warned that shunting the administration onto the police was unwise as they were unpopular enough.

Mr Raymond Tucker, for the Urban Foundation, cautioned that to shift the burden to the police "where the whole perception of justice and order is at a low level" was undesirable.

DU PISANIE'S RESPONSE TO TERREBLANCHE PUBLISHED

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 17 Apr 83 p 26

[Article by Professor Johann Du Pisanie: "The Argument is About Methods--Not Goals"]

[Text]

PROFESSOR Sampie Terreblanche's response to my article in the Sunday Times a fortnight ago leaves the impression that different opinions on goals are at stake.

But our argument is not about goals. It is about methods.

The goal of the Terreblanche model is to extend participation in our political system and to reach a more equitable distribution of the national income, without over-stressing the economy and specifically without exceeding its tax capacity.

My basic point was that a compound republic provides a more effective alternative method of furthering this same goal.

My alternative was put forward in the full realisation that "we are living in a welfare-orientated 20th Century, whether we like it or not".

Furthermore, the revolution of rising expectations is not wished away. Nor is there a lack of acknowledgment "that our situation is inherently a conflict situation".

Bargaining

I stated that redistribution of income, wealth and opportunity is possible, even

likely, in a compound republic.

A compound republic consists of various concurrent governments, each fully self-governing within the scope of its limited jurisdiction. It contains no single centre of sovereignty or ultimate authority.

Each of the concurrent governments is controlled by its own electorate and not by a "higher" government in a hierarchy of command.

The limits of its jurisdiction are set out in a constitution and enforced by an independent judiciary.

One kind of redistribution in it will take place among the subjects of every given unit of government.

In the case of ethnic authorities, the extent of the redistribution will obviously be constrained by the limited incomes of their subjects.

In the case of geographically based (regional and local) authorities, the constraint will be the possibility of out-migration by those that are taxed beyond the limits of their willing acceptance.

Voluntary, interpersonal redistribution will also take place in a compound republic.

Economic analysis shows that both parties are better off because of voluntary gifts.

The donor has to feel that

he gains more than or at least as much as he is giving up, otherwise he will not make the donation. No backlash is possible, while it is when a government enforces redistribution.

Voluntary transfers between different units of government constitute still another means of redistribution.

These can take place in terms of revenue-sharing formulas. Such formulas need not "be the continuous responsibility of the national government", as Professor Terreblanche insists.

In a compound republic they will be the result of bargaining between different units of government.

The basis of the bargaining process will be mutual advantage. As in the case of interpersonal gifts, both groups will be better off because of transfers between them.

Millions

Nobody disagrees with Professor Terreblanche that "whites will have to spend millions and millions" on the upliftment of blacks to solve the manpower problem.

There is no reason to believe that they will not do so in a compound republic.

It will clearly be to their own advantage — because of their stake in the single, integrated economy and in the

common destination stressed by Professor Terreblanche.

On the other hand, less productive forms of redistribution will not result as easily from intergroup bargaining in a compound republic as from a majority vote in a unitary system of government.

Professor Terreblanche protested against my inference that he is simply assuming the continuation of a unitary form of government. This inference remains valid, even in the light of his response.

He stated that "in an integrated economy with a strong centripetal tendency like ours, everyone has a truly common interest in the economy and its tax capacity".

Because of this, he argued, the redistributive function of government — which will have to be performed by means of revenue-sharing formulas — "will have to be the continuous responsibility of the national government".

It follows that the national government will have the ultimate right to all taxes and the ultimate responsibility for all government spending.

Therefore, all other government units will be completely dependent upon it for all their actions.

This is true irrespective of what the system of government is called and of the contents of the constitution of any of its units.

The system will in effect be unitary, with a single centre of ultimate authority.

It is clear from much of Professor Terreblanche's own analysis that the different groups in South Africa have competing interests in the integrated economy and its tax capacity, rather than "a truly common interest".

I stated previously "that no discrimination is necessary, once a compound republic has been established".

As is clear from the context, discrimination by law can be removed from the

system by granting the same rights to all individuals within their own communities of interest and by entrenching these rights in a constitution enforced by an independent judiciary.

This means that the proposed system of government will make possible and expedite the removal of the most indefensible kind of discrimination in South African society. It does not mean that all discrimination will disappear or that a "heaven on earth" will be established.

Powers

A compound republic was, to a great extent, embodied in the constitution of the United States of America. After almost 200 years, that country is still not free from discrimination.

I mentioned three major steps to put a compound republic into practice.

- South Africa's system of government should first be reformed to that of a compound republic, i.e. before extending participation in the national government to coloureds and Indians.

- The new national constitution must explicitly identify each of its rights and responsibilities in order to place all other powers explicitly and emphatically beyond its reach.

- All other legitimate political powers must be entrusted to regional, local and cultural authorities — each with its own constitution or charter.

The exact configuration of these concurrent governments and their functions must, of course, be left to political bargaining.

If the steps to follow are planned from the beginning, it might lead to a confederation within the Republic.

This means that the national government might be a confederal one, affording maximum autonomy to states that will replace the present provinces.

Whatever the outcome, the voting rights that whites, coloureds, Indians and blacks already have in local, regional and cultural jurisdictions will, of course, remain.

The voting rights will, furthermore, become more meaningful, because of the greater autonomy, rights and responsibilities of the governments concerned.

Protection

The second major step is to extend the vote to coloureds, Indians and blacks in those regional jurisdictions where they can rightfully claim participation and in which culturally non-sensitive functions are performed.

Eventually, full political participation will have to be granted to all groups on the confederal or federal level.

In this phase, all groups will clearly enjoy much more protection against exploitation by others than they would in a unitary system.

The American constitution provides for a compound republic. It is not free from defects. Moreover, similar constitutions in the Third World have often been dismal failures.

The model of a compound republic is obviously no final blueprint for South Africa.

The basic principles of limited government — including those set out by Hamilton, Madison and Jay in the 18th Century and subsequently reformulated by many scholars — have to be carefully examined and adapted to the South African situation.

The modified principles should then be embodied in South Africa's own, unique set of constitutions and charters.

Careful, scientific inquiry and meaningful public debate are both essential parts of this process.

Label-seeking — however amusing — is not.

BUTHELEZI'S ATTACKS BLAMED FOR LP'S WITHDRAWAL

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 26 Apr 83 p 3

[Article by Chris Steyn]

[Text] "UNWARRANTED attacks" by Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Inkhata and the kwa-Zulu Legislative Assembly, led to the Labour Party's resignation from The Black Alliance.

The decision was reached at a meeting of Labour Party's national executive in Kimberley at the weekend.

The Labour Party was suspended by the Alliance after its Eshowe congress in January at which it decided to support the Government's proposed constitutional reform plan.

The leader of the Labour Party, the Rev Allan Hendrickse told The Citizen yesterday that the national executive had decided it should resign forthwith from the Alliance.

The Labour Party "still firmly believed in and was dedicated to Black unity in the struggle for liberation in South Africa," said a resolution adopted at the meeting.

"However the Labour Party realised that fundamental differences now exist within the Black Alliance, particularly with regard to the question of strategy.

"This has become very clear from the inaccuracies, distortions and half-truths contained in the unwarranted attacks on the Labour Party."

Mr Hendrickse said a detailed submission would be forwarded to Chief Buthelezi and thereafter be released to the media.

"It is only fair that he reads it first," he said.

The executive also called on the Government not to retreat from its reform plans promised to South Africa--even if it meant the loss of some Afrikaner support.

It called for the scrapping of the Mixed Marriages Act and the clause in the Immorality Act which prohibited sex across the colour bar.

Another resolution recommended the opening of all universities to all race groups, and the scrapping of the proposed quota system.

The Labour Party's former Natal leader, Mr Norman Middleton, who threatened earlier this year to resign, was expelled.

CSO: 3400/1337

UNEMPLOYMENT IN BLACK TOWNSHIPS GROWING DAILY

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 28 Apr 83 p 11

[Article by Mono Bakela: "Stand Here for Your Daily Dose of Despair"]

[Text] **THE NUMBER of people who are unemployed or laid off is growing by the day and stories of misery in the black townships are only superseded by the fear of the many social and economic problems that are likely to result from this.**

With the scores of factories forced to close down and drastically cut their staff as a result of the deepening recession, thousands of people are queuing at factories hoping to get work. The unemployed range from youth to old, men and women with suffering mirrored on their faces.

The youth show no sign of desperation — probably because they do not have much responsibility. But the old men and women . . . every day that passes without a job means a day without a meal. Their prayer is one: "All we ask for is a job to feed our children."

The workers wait in long queues outside factory gates seeking work in large numbers. The wait lasts hours and many told **The SOWETAN** they slept on the roadside only to be told that there was no work, no hope.

The situation is particularly bad at the Albert Street West Rand Administration Board offices where men and women queue for jobs in hundreds.

So many people are without jobs that nobody knows the true extent of unemployment in the Pretoria, Vereeniging and Witwatersrand area. The 1982 All Media and Products Survey (Amps) found that there were 155 000 Sowetans out of work. Other sources place unemployment in Greater Soweto at 29 000. All the same, it is clear that unemployment is on the increase. It is obvious too that unemployment will rise as the recession worsens.

At Speedlast, the home of the Bic Ball point pen in Industria, more than 50 men and women queued early yesterday. Mrs Idlette Mohale of 774 Mapetla

and a mother of three said she had been out of work for six months.

Besides having to pay school fees and buy uniforms for her children she has to pay a monthly rental of R41.30 for her house.

She said she leaves home early daily and goes round the factories looking for jobs. "I would wait the whole day at times hoping to be employed but to no avail. I hope to get work because no one can live without eating and working."

She said she was a filing clerk but had been retrenched like many others.

Mr Richard Gumede of 498 Meadowlands said: "I have to feed my wife and five children. I have been out of work since December. I was working for SA Radiators and was retrenched. I am still awaiting relief from the Unemployment Insurance Fund. I have incurred some debts in the form of hire purchase for my furniture. I always feel dejected every Friday when others go home with pay packets. I've even forgotten about drinking."

When **The SOWETAN** interviewed people at the Labour Bureau in Albert Street, Mr Joseph Johannes of 233 Naledi said he had been working for Caltex and was retrenched early in December. Since then he had been reporting daily at the Albert Street Wrab offices. "It seems I have no luck. I am now beginning to lose hope. I am worried about how I am going to maintain my family."

He also told the tale of rising early to avoid long queues. He tries at offices and then moves on to the factories.

An investigation at the pass offices showed that many people were kept there all day without a reward of a job at the end. Many of these had not applied for unemployment benefits.

PEACE RESTORED IN CROSSROADS FOLLOWING FACTIONAL FIGHTING

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 26 Apr 83 p 3

[Article by Sam Mabe]

[Text] PEACE has been restored temporarily at the Crossroads squatter camp in Cape Town where seven people were killed in a faction fight about two weeks ago, following a meeting held between the faction leaders and Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the South African Council of Churches (SACC).

This was revealed to The SOWETAN by Bishop Tutu, who flew to Cape Town last week where he met about 20 representatives of the warring factions, the Memani and the Ngxobongwana factions, during a five-hour meeting.

He said he was invited by leaders of the factions to act as an intermediary in trying to settle the dispute which has sown seeds of rivalry among the squatter community in Crossroads.

A shack was allegedly set on fire and those who tried to escape from it were attacked by about 100 men who were waiting outside with pangas, kieres and stones in their hands.

Five people were burnt to death and two others were killed by the angry mob when they tried to escape.

Twenty-six other people are reported to have suffered serious injuries.

Bishop Tutu said he believed there was a serious intention by the leadership of the squatter community in Crossroads to bury their differences and make peace.

The fight was sparked off by petty provocative utterances allegedly made by a member of one group in challenging the other group to a fight.

CSO: 3400/1337

DROUGHT PUTS DAMPENER ON TREK'S PROSPECTS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 25 Apr 83 p 19

[Article by Don Wilkinson]

[Text]

TREK Beleggings, Gencor's 52 percent stake in the country's petroleum industry, is going to be subject to a number of conflicting influences this year which look more likely to produce somewhat better results than those for 1981 and 1982, when profits fell, though this did not prevent a rise in dividend.

In 1982, the group, with its 350 service stations and interests in lubricants and re-refining, managed to increase its market share and sales volumes, but suffered from pressure on margins as a result of the unfavourable rand-dollar rate which boosted oil costs, and also Government interference with petrol prices, as it tried to keep the inflation rate down.

The latter action meant that Trek could recover only part of its increased raw material and other costs under the petrol pricing formula. In the oil industry's language, it was under-recovering from the slate.

That, however, could

change this year, says Trek chairman George Clark in his review with the group's annual report. World crude oil prices, as is only too well known, have fallen, and since they are reckoned and traded in dollars, the recovery in the rand against the dollar adds its own weight to the cheapening of the imported raw material.

Recover

Thus, even if Government continues to impose a "no-change" directive on petrol prices, Trek should be able to recover some of the earlier backlog, despite the February, 1983, price cut.

Mr Clark suggests that price cut should stimulate demand for petroleum products in the face of the current recession. Perhaps.

It will certainly stimulate an already highly competitive situation as far as service stations are concerned, increasing the battle for market share of the private motorist's fuel tank.

But there are other much more vital areas for sales where cheaper petrol is unlikely to provide

much of a stimulus. Most important at present, and likely to be increasingly so in the not-too-distant future, is the plight of the drought-stricken agricultural sector.

As Mr Clark points out, the "protracted drought . . . will lead to a considerable decrease in (the farmers') demand for fuels and lubricants".

Demand

And again, "industrial demand internally will remain suppressed and must await the general improvement in the economy which no doubt will follow the revival of the US economy when it occurs".

For all that, Trek's chairman expects cash flow and profits this year to be "significantly better" than in 1982, thanks to the cheaper fuel, though even here, there remains something of an imponderable in the farming sector's ability to pay its debts in the face of the drought disaster. (Trek's balance-sheet shows almost R38-million of debtors and R49-million of creditors).

A real source of compensation for Trek in 1982, however, was its investment portfolio, and its large liquid holdings. Here the 50 percent state in South African Lubricants (Samco) paid off

with a R900 000 increase in its dividend to Trek, bringing this to R3.4-million, while interest jumped to R5.5-million from R3.7-million.

This latter reflected cash and other liquid assets of some R18-million. Interest rates are falling, perhaps producing some capital profit, but the 1983 income-producing potential of the funds looks likely to be smaller than in 1982.

And at the same time, Mr Clark expects Samco to produce greatly reduced profits from its refinery, thanks to the strength of the rand, major maintenance expenses at the plant, and significantly higher capex.

Figures

When the preliminary figures appeared early in March, the shares stood at 280c. They have since reached a new 1982-83 high of 330c where they yield 12 percent on last year's 39.6c of earnings (44c in 1981), and 7.1 percent on the 23.5c dividend (22.5c). Cover is thus 1.7 times and the price-earnings ratio 8.3.

These are reasonable enough statistics for a group with Trek's liquidity, a factor which could well ensure that the dividend is at least repeated this time.

AGRICULTURE, MINING HIT HARDEST IN ECONOMIC SQUEEZE

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 28 Apr 83 p 2

[Text] THE full brunt of the present economic downswing, although experienced by all sectors in the economy, was borne by virtually only two sectors — agriculture and mining — the Bureau for Economic Research at the University of Stellenbosch said in its revised prospects for 1983.

The bureau says the agriculture sector was mainly hit by the severe drought while the mining sector was sharply affected by the deep recession experienced by the country's trading partners.

It also points out that the economy is still in a downward phase and that the cooling-off period is already 19 months long.

It is also expected that the present downswing will be of very short duration and will only last

about 24 months compared with 40 months during the recession of 1974-1977. This means that the economy will start to turn around at about the end of the third quarter of this year.

The bureau says although the present recession is much shorter it is in fact much more severe than the previous recession. It summarised the following points of the present economic situation:

- Demand is virtually in balance with productive resources except for the shortage of skilled manpower.

- Salary restraints are the order of the day by virtue of the example set by the public sector and the continuation of the restrictive monetary and fiscal policy.

- Inflation is still too high, but its rate is decelerating as far as non-food items are concerned.

- The current account of the balance of payments is improving substantially.

- Merchandise imports are still very sluggish.

- There is still uncertainty about the trend in the gold price.

- Imports are still declining in volume and value.

- The authorities are still mopping up excess liquidity.

Major assumptions made in the new forecast are:

- Authorities in the developed countries will not easily relinquish gains on the inflation front and will keep on with their restrictive monetary controls.

- No serious financial crisis is foreseen during the forecast period.

- The recovery in the world economy will only start in the second half of this year.

CSO: 3400/1337

DETAILS ON NEW CLINKER PLANT AT SIMUMA REPORTED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 28 Apr 83 p 23

[Article by Don Wilkinson]

[Text] NATAL Portland Cement's (NPC) new R175-clinker factory, currently under construction at Simuma, along with an electrified 14-km rail spur from the nearby Port Shepstone area, is being basically financed by Standard Bank group (Stanbic).

The bank has just released details of the somewhat complex financing scheme during a recent Press visit to the factory site and railway project.

Standard Bank's contribution to the package will be a maximum R115-million, while R13-million is being provided by a "co-face" export credit facility from a French bank, and a further R31-million from the IDC.

Standard's merchant bank and Stannic's project finance team put together the scheme, working with the project's sponsors.

Essentially, all three sources of funds are being channelled into an "umbrella" finance company which then performs as a banker to the project, providing all bridging finance during the period before the plant is commissioned.

After commissioning, the finance will take the form of a leverage lease, the sponsors providing the substantial tax base needed for a project of this size.

Thus the maximum incentive allowances are generated and passed down to NPC via the lease mechanism.

The financing scheme was made flexible enough to make sure that the project company and its sponsors would benefit from any falls in interest rates generally, and to use alternative sources of finance should the circumstances make it necessary.

The factory is expected to be in operation around the end of this year, and its clinker output of 1 450 tons a day, or about 500 000 tons a year.

NTC itself is a joint venture company whose shareholders are Anglo-Alpha--an associate of the Swiss Holderbank group and of Anglovaal--Blue Circle, with its UK parent, Pretoria Portland Cement, a Barlows company, and Cape Lime Holdings, a Federale Volksbeleggings member.

The clinker will be railed for milling at Durban cement, which became a subsidiary of NPC last year.

CSO: 3400/1337

PITHEAD PRICE FOR COAL INCREASED BY 7.1 PERCENT

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 15 Apr 83 p 6M

[Article by David Bamber]

[Text] South African coal producers can hardly be happy with the 7,1 percent increase in the pithead price for coal from April 1.

The Transvaal Coal Owners' Association put on a commendably brave face in announcing the rise which represents an increase of only 6,1 percent on an annualised basis, seeing that the last rise was effective on February 1 last year.

In a short statement TCOA's managing director said nothing stronger than: "It is worth noting that the price increase is less than half the current rate of inflation." He was confident the TCOA could satisfy industrial and domestic demands for coal this winter. Provided consumers placed their orders in good time, no shortages should be experienced.

Comment: working costs at coal mines in recent years have risen sharply, and the increase granted by the Government will fall far short of covering the rises expected this year.

Both the TCOA and the coal producers seem reluctant to comment on the price increase, but it would be surprising if they were not to approach the Government to ask for a better deal.

The one major obstacle in their way could be of their own making. Is it feasible to ask for a further increase in domestic price while coal producers are bidding against each other and cutting prices in their efforts to gain a larger share of the export market?

--The depressed state of the coal market at home and abroad is reflected in the latest dividend distributions from Rand Mines' producers Witbank Colliery and Welgedacht Exploration Company. Witbank has maintained its interim at 160c, while Welgedacht's interim has dropped from 12c to 10c.

--Anglo-Transvaal Collieries has declared an unchanged final ordinary dividend of 100c a share, making a total of 252c for the year to June 30, compared with a total distribution of 233c in the previous financial year. The company also announced an unchanged final participating preference dividend of 8c a share, taking the total to 20,16c for the year, compared with 18,64c in the 12 months ended June 30 1982.

GOVERNMENT 'DOUBLE-TALK' ATTACKED

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 20 Apr 83 p 11

[Article by John Battersby]

[Text]

THE Government has come under heavy fire in recent weeks from both the Progressive Federal Party and the Conservative Party for its double-talk in trying to accommodate verligte Nationalists in Waterkloof and verkrampte Nationalists in Waterberg and Soutpansberg.

Nowhere is this "Nat-speak" — as the double-talk phenomenon is becoming known — better illustrated than in the vastly different emphasis in two National Party documents which are now in circulation.

The first was drawn up by Dr Wimpie de Klerk, former editor of Die Transvaler, and distributed to 1 500 Transvaal National Party workers at a communications symposium at Hartebeespoort Dam in January.

The contents of the document, which has severely embarrassed the NP, has been embraced by the Transvaal leader of the party, Mr F W de Klerk, though he has denied that it is an official NP document.

The second, which is an election pamphlet of the Minister of Manpower, Mr Fanie Botha, came to light this week and has caused a stir in political circles.

It purports to provide the facts of the "new deal" for whites, coloureds and Indians

but makes no mention of the position of coloureds or Indians.

It merely emphasises how whites will retain control in all the key areas.

Here follows the text of Mr Fanie Botha's election pamphlet and the key aspects of Dr De Klerk's document which relates to the points raised by Mr Botha:

The pamphlet said: "Your candidate — Minister Fanie Botha.

"The new deal? Here are the facts:

● Our schools will remain white.

● Only a white can be Minister of white education and cultural matters.

● Only a white can be Minister of white welfare and the care of the aged.

● Only whites will be able to own property in our own white residential areas.

● Only whites will be able to vote for representatives of Parliament (Die Volksraad).

● The assembly will consist only of whites.

● As long as the National Party governs, only Nationalists represented in the Assembly will be members of the electoral college that elects the President.

● The president will be the highest authority.

"Any other claim about these matters is untrue," the pamphlet said.

"Good advice: The NP informs you fully about its policy. People who work against the NP sow confusion and are trying to put you on the wrong

track," the pamphlet concludes.

In sharp contrast to Mr Botha's pamphlet, Dr De Klerk's document, which is being used as an NP canvassing guide in the Battle of the Berge by-elections, states the following:

● Get supporters to agree that the sharing of facilities (among the various race groups) is essential.

● Get supporters to acknowledge black and brown demands over discrimination, ownership participation (in the political processes).

● It singles out the demands of urban blacks, coloureds and Indians.

● Get them to recognise that these demands cannot be ignored.

● Drive supporters to despondency over the preponderance of (black and brown) numbers.

● Get them to agree that the rise of black and brown is unstoppable.

● Argue that the things that will not save us include colour obstructions, neo-colonial approaches, one-sided apartheid, radical separation and dictatorship.

● Get them to agree that South Africa is vulnerable and cannot survive without allies.

● Get them to agree with the advice of former United States Secretary of State, Dr Henry Kissinger, for South Africa.

SMALL DROP IN MARCH JOBLESS FIGURES REPORTED

Kimberly DIAMOND FIELDS ADVERTISER in English 16 Apr 83 p 3

[Text]

KIMBERLEY unemployment figures for the Asian, coloured and white communities dropped slightly during March, according to statistics compiled by the local office of the Department of Manpower.

Reliable figures for the black community are not available.

The number of unemployed coloured males dropped from 810 in February to 739 in March, while the number of coloured women unemployed dropped from 214 to 177.

These figures are considerably higher than those of March last year when 440 coloured males and 144 coloured females were registered as unemployed.

Nationally, according to figure released by the Central Statistical Services unemployment among coloureds has risen from 43 000 to 70 000 within the past year. An estimated 7,1 percent of coloureds are

currently unemployed.

The number of unemployed white males in Kimberley fell slightly from 115 in February to 109 in March while the number of unemployed white women rose from 155 to 173.

STATISTICS

A total of 54 white males and 91 white females were registered as unemployed during March last year.

Unemployment statistics for the rest of the country for the beginning of the year also show that unemployment among whites throughout the country has doubled.

However, the unemployment figure for whites has risen to 0,8 percent.

Four Asian males registered as being unemployed in Kimberley last month. Asian unemployment, according to figures released by the Central Statistics of Services, stood at 7,6 percent.

CSO: 3406/1339

MAPUTO MOVE BIG THREAT TO NATAL FISHING INDUSTRY

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 21 Apr 83 p 3

[Text]

DURBAN — The R10 million Natal fishing industry faces a crisis after the impounding in Maputo of the Durban-based fishing trawler Morning Star.

Faced with the possibility of no further fishing being permitted in the lucrative Mozambique waters, members of the Natal Trawling Association will meet the Deputy Minister of Fisheries, Mr John Wiley, tomorrow to discuss this threat.

It is widely believed that if Mozambique imposes a heavy fine on the captain of the Morning Star for allegedly poaching within that country's 320 km economic zone many Durban fishing companies may collapse.

Already one owner, Mr Raul Quintas of Mechaweld Trawlers, has said that if he can no longer fish in Mozambique waters, his company will close.

This point was echoed by the owner of the Morning Star, Mr Aubrey Shooter, who warned that conditions off the Natal

coast would support few of the 15 boats of the association.

Mr Des Nel, vice-chairman of the NTA, said the capture of the Morning Star was a great shock to the industry.

"If Mozambique bans all South African fishing within 320 kms off its coastline, then there is going to be a lot of hardship for us all."

It is clear from speaking to many of the owners of trawling companies that the Mozambique coast is absolutely vital to the pink parwn, langoustine and crayfish industry.

Nearly all the boats, whether they are line boats or trawlers, depend heavily on that country's flat sandy ocean floor, steady weather conditions and still waters — all ideal factors for deep-sea trawling.

If all commercial fishing had to be concentrated in Natal's waters, then the price of shellfish supplied to Durban and Johannesburg would probably rise dramatically with the resulting shortfall in tonnage.

CSO: 3400/1339

RAPID DEPLOYMENT SECURITY FORCE ESTABLISHED IN CAPE TOWN

Greenside LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN SOUTHERN AFRICA in English Mar 83 p 47

[Text]

A new and powerful arm has been added to the City Council of Cape Town's security services — a special task unit, the Rapid Deployment Force (RDF).

Members of this unit have been drawn from other security and law enforcement duties within the municipality and elsewhere, some from as far afield as Zimbabwe. They underwent intensive training for a period of two months.

Using specially designed vehicles the force maintains constant patrols of all council-owned installations which provide essential public services. Although highly mobile, RDF men also carry out duties on foot. Well trained teams of dogs and their handlers accompany each unit in the field.

The unit's prime task is active and responsive security enforcement. Though much of the routine part of their work is concerned with the inspection of security personnel and facilities at council sites, members of the RDF are able to deal with lawbreakers and even armed terrorists if necessary. They have been specially trained in the use of lethal weapons and unarmed combat.

The RDF responds immediately to any alarm call received either from one of the sophisticated automatic

intruder detection systems which have been installed at a number of vital installations, or from council officials wherever they may be. An effective communication network, including ultra high frequency radio transceivers, is used. Vehicles and foot patrol are linked to the communication system.

They often operate at a distance from their base, and with specialised equipment available to them, every member must have a clear understanding of the law relating to the use of force and to the exercise of powers of arrest and search.

Much emphasis is therefore placed upon legal aspects in the training course. Every member has passed a written examination to qualify for appointment as a law enforcement officer before being placed on operational duty.

The formation of the RDF has been welcomed by the South African Police who have assisted in the specialised training course. The RDF does not in any way assume the functions of the state police but complements them by providing a further source of immediate aid primarily in respect of security matters.

CSO: 3400/1345

ACADEMIC DISCUSSES FRUSTRATIONS OF BLACKS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 29 Apr 83 p 16

[Text] THE gap between the political aspirations of Blacks and their aspirations at work was growing, and political desires were being channelled into the work place, an Afrikaans academic said last night.

"He (the Black worker) reasons that he has no power to make decisions in his community but he is able to do so at his place of work and he is prepared to strike for that ability," Professor Wolhuter Backer, of the Randse Afrikaanse University, said.

Delivering the inaugural address of the university's department of manpower strategy, Prof Backer said employers should attain a better understanding of the aspirations of Black, Coloured and Asian workers.

"Frustration over the satisfaction of their aspirations--matters which employers can often do nothing about--can cause strikes."

But he said trade unions were not necessarily dangerous or harmful to labour harmony.

"We will have to change our attitudes to trade unions." People would have to stop associating negative concepts with words that did not necessarily imply such concepts, the professor said.

"We do not like the word 'organise' because it smacks of manipulation, and we link the word 'labour relations' with the word 'trade union,' 'trade union' with the word 'strikes' and 'strikes' with 'collapse' or 'disorder'--one long negative association."

It was unfortunate that trade unions had suffered from this negative association, Prof Backer said.

Because British trade unions had a disruptive influence and South African was linked to the English culture, people in this country believed that trade unions were a "bad thing."

However, "Japan and Germany have showed that trade unions are indispensable to labour harmony," Prof Backer added.

"Employers must remember that trade unions are no guarantee of labour harmony. They also do not solve all personnel problems."

But employers should be prepared to handle developments in the trade union area and to use trade unions to the benefit of all concerned parties.

CSO: 3400/1350

UNIVERSITY DROPS NATIONAL ANTHEM FROM CEREMONIES

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 29 Apr 83 pp 1, 2

[Article by Glenda Gaitz]

[Text] THE South African national anthem, Die Stem, will no longer be sung at graduation ceremonies at the University of the Witwatersrand as in the past.

This comes after a resolution put to the university council by the Students' Representative Council (SRC) after a recommendation by the Wits Choir to sing the Black anthem, Nkosi Sikeleli Africa, at all graduation ceremonies at the university.

The resolution states the Sites Choir feels it appropriate to sing Nkosi Sikeleli Africa at graduation and that the Black Anthem has more relevance to South African society than Die Stem."

The resolution also states the SRC supports this request. It says nobody objected to the Black anthem being sung at last year's Academic Freedom Lecture when Nkosi Sikeleli Africa was sung at that stage of the programme listed as "National Anthem". Die Stem was not sung.

Both Anthems

The resolution passed unanimously by the SRC, resolved to formally request that both anthems be sung at future graduation ceremonies. At a graduation ceremony last night neither anthem was sung.

Wits' Vice-Chancellor, Professor D J du Plessis, told The Citizen yesterday Die Stem would no longer be sung at graduation because the ceremonies were being shortened.

"It is part of the process of rationalisation of the ceremonies. It would not be appropriate for the national anthem to be sung."

Prof du Plessis said the university council had unanimously voted not to approve the SRC's resolution to sing the Black anthem at graduation. "There would be no justification for singing Nkose Sikeleli Africa" he said.

Personal

He added that Alma Mater would still be sung because it was "a personal and local thing."

The head of the Rightwing Students' Moderate Alliance (SMA), Mr Russel Crystal, said the University council's decision not to sing Die Stem "was taking the easy way out."

"I think their decision is appalling. They have bowed down to the pressures and wishes of the SRC by taking Die Stem out of the ceremony. They are not pinning their principles anywhere," Mr Crystal said.

He felt the council had taken the decision to avoid pressure from higher authorities, the public or leftwing students.

Tradition

"It is perhaps the result of a Leftwing political attack. They are trying to break students away from their traditional activities."

"Singing Die Stem is not going to lengthen the graduation ceremonies," he said.

He felt Prof Du Plessis was sidestepping the issue as it was his last year as Vice-Chancellor on campus.

CSO: 3400/1350

HORWOOD LAUDS 'RESILIENCE' IN BANKING SYSTEM

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 29 Apr 83 p 8

[Text]

THE Minister of Finance, Mr Owen Horwood, says developments such as the magnetic ink character recognition system and the magnetic tape service are evidence of the resilience in the South African banking system and its ability to adapt to the new world of electronics.

Opening the new building for the automated clearing bureau in Johannesburg last night, Mr Horwood said the three inter-bank clearing bureaux in South Africa handled 245 million cheques last year and had highly sophisticated electronic equipment that could process up to 2 600 cheques a minute.

Further challenges would be brought about the twin developments of electronic data processing

and telecommunication via satellite link-ups.

These developments were having a significant effect on the international transmission of funds.

Mr Horwood said it was time for the implementation of the De Kock Commission's recommendations on exchange rates and for more attention to be paid to the forward exchange market.

The Reserve Bank was investigating ways of making the market more independent and market-orientated. He said foreign exchange brokers would begin operating in South Africa within the next few months and would open another channel to the international market for South African banks.

CSO: 3400/1350

FRUIT-CANNING INDUSTRY TO RETAIN GOVERNMENT AID

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 29 Apr 83 p 12

[Text]

CAPE TOWN. — The government has accepted, with a few exceptions, all the recommendations in the Jacobs Committee's report on its investigation into the canning, deciduous and related industries.

This was announced yesterday in a joint statement in Cape Town by the Minister of Finance, Mr Owen Horwood and the Minister of Agriculture, Mr Greyling Wentzel.

The report would be released for public information and distribution, they said.

With regard to State assistance to the deciduous and pineapple canning industry, the Government had decided, on the recommendation of the committee, the further assistance to the pineapple canning industry for the 1983/84 season could not be justified.

"However, assistance to the deciduous fruit canning industry will be continued on the same basis as in 1982/83 provided that quotas are applied to canning peaches and

pears in the same manner as during the past season."

The Ministers said further details in this regard would be released as soon as possible.

"Furthermore, the Government has decided that it would next year consider financial assistance for a further year should circumstances in the canning industry warrant such assistance."

The state-subsidised tree-removal scheme which was in operation during the 1981/82 season would, also on the recommendation of the committee, not be reinstated.

"It is expected that these measures, together with the Land Bank's recent decision to grant Section 34 loans over a period of 10 years to deciduous fruit farmers for the planting of alternative cultivars, will enable them to adjust their enterprises in such a manner that deciduous fruit farming may continue as an economically viable industry in the Western Cape."

The Ministers said in their statement the recommendation with re-

gard to the container cold store in Table Bay Harbour was still under consideration, but an announcement on the issue could be expected soon.

The request by the Deciduous Fruit Board to be allowed to handle other export products such as melons and avocados had been referred to the National Marketing Council for urgent investigation and recommendation.

Finally, the Government had accepted the committee's recommendation that co-ordination should be brought about between the different producer organisations in the deciduous fruit industry and the establishment of an umbrella organisation would be investigated in this regard.

"As suggested by the committee, the South African Agricultural Union is to be requested to take the initiative in the rationalisation process and the National Marketing Council will also be involved in the matter at a later stage."

In some cases, committees of investigation had already begun their tasks, the Ministers said. —

ELEVEN BLACKS GRADUATE FROM WITWATERSRAND UNIVERSITY

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 5 May 83 p 2

[Article by Sam Mabe]

[Text] Eleven Blacks were among 201 students conferred with degrees at a graduation ceremony held at the Great Hall of the University of Witwatersrand this week.

Of those who got Master of Science degrees, the only black, Mr Mbudzeni Sibara, who was capped in absentia because he is now studying abroad, got his degree with a distinction.

The other 10 graduates, five of whom are women, were all conferred with Bachelor of Law degrees.

A judge of the Supreme Court, Mr Justice R N Leon, who was a guest speaker at the ceremony said he was restrained by the office he holds to publicly suggest a political solution or espouse one system of change or the other for South Africa.

He however said that there was no solution that would work unless it involved "fair play for all".

POLICY

"The success of the new constitutional dispensation may depend upon whether it is the first step on a long road or the last step in a cul-de-sac. Whatever short-term advantages may be derived from this policy, in the long term no poli-

cy will abide and no constitution will endure unless there be some form of consensus between those who govern and all those who are governed.

"We were brought up to love our neighbour and we were told that that was the whole law; the rest being commentary.

"But we discover that people hate each other usually for no rational reason and strife among religious, ethnic and racial groups is as old as mankind itself.

"The idea of loving one's neighbour is easy to state but difficult to achieve. We may not like the colour of a man's skin, or the shape of his nose or the way he holds a knife and fork. The Nazi way was that of extermination.

"We have rejected that but that does not mean that we will always find it possible to love one another. The other way is to try to tolerate and understand people as best we can," Mr Justice Leon said.

Another graduation will be held tonight.

BLACK LEADERS CRITICIZE POLICE CHIEF'S TV PLANS

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 4 May 83 p 2

[Article by Len Maseko]

[Text] Black leaders and community organisations yesterday rapped the plans to instal closed circuit television in the cells of detainees and described them as "unconvincing".

Calling for the scrapping of detention-without-trial laws, they urged the Minister of Law and Order Mr Louis le Grange to cast the spotlight on the interrogation of detainees instead of installing the equipment in cells.

The critical response follows this week's announcement by the Minister that television cameras were to be introduced in cells at John Vorster Square Police Station as a new security measure aimed at ensuring the detainees' safety.

So far, about 58 people are known to have died in police custody in this country.

Mr Ishmael Mkhabela, publicity secretary of the Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo) described the new measure as "extreme madness". Detention for politically-motivated grounds "by people who have no legitimacy is completely unacceptable", he added.

"Why should other people monitor one's life for 24 hours? It's extreme madness because people who conceive such ideas are thinking of themselves as small gods," Mr Mkhabela said.

Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, said he was not "particularly thrilled" with the new security measure.

"They should scrap the system rather than introduce more refined ways of detaining people. Doctors have shown that solitary confinement is a torture. Let them institute the type of system leading lawyers have called for."

The Progressive Federal Party said: "This reeks of 'big brother'. It is a form of torture to keep someone under the eye of a camera with the lights on for that period. The cameras would remove every last vestige of humanity and dignity left to a detainee. His every movement down to the most personal would be watched."

The Detainees' Parents Support Committee said: "This is a terrible invasion of the detainees' privacy. We believe that the pressures that might cause a detainee to take his life are generated by the interrogation process used by the Security Police. If they must use the equipment, then it should be to monitor the interrogation practices used."

In a brief statement, Black Sash said: "We think that Mr le Grange has gone beyond the reach of reason to subject detainees under constant light. The TV surveillance is needed in the interrogation room--not in the cell."

The Federation of South African Women said the interrogators can always whisk the detainee away from the cell.

CSO: 3400/1394

BRIEFS

KIMBERLEY TERROR TRIAL COSTS--Kimberley--The Kimberley terror trial, probably the longest-running trial in a Regional Court in South Africa, has cost the defence a minimum of R284 000 so far and according to the magistrate hearing the trial, it has cost the state "an astronomical amount". The Magistrate, Mr A J van Wyk, said it was impossible to estimate the states' costs so far. "It includes the salary of a Regional Court magistrate, a senior state advocate and other personnel for two years, as well as other costs such as typing." Mr Van Wyk said he would start his judgment on July 4. "I don't know how long it will take, there is a vast amount of evidence." Mr Van Wyk said there were a total of 11 104 pages of evidence contained in 140 volumes. "The State's argument runs to 439 typed pages. The defence argument runs to about 500 pages, not all of which are typed." The five accused, all of Galeshewe, are Mr Sello Motlhabakwe (20), Mr Joey Kers (21), Mr Eugene Mokgoafi (22), Mr Nelco Hlatshwayo (22) and Mr Ben Sani (23). They are charged with terrorism, arson, attempted arson and housebreaking, allegedly committed in Galeshewe between September 1980 and early 1981. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 6 May 83 p 13]

AMPAGLAS PURCHASED--Murray & Roberts has bought Ampaglas SA, a plastics manufacturing company based in Johannesburg with head office and main plant in Elandsfontein, plus branches in Cape Town and Durban. Among the acquisition's products are Ampagard, a safety glazing material, ABS, polystyrene and acrylic sheeting. These various manufactures are used by the automotive, refrigeration, building, packaging and advertising industries. Ampaglas will complement M & R's Elgin Glass subsidiary by supplying glazing materials and its products also fit neatly into the group's caravan and mobile home builders, CI Industries. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 4 May 83 p 23]

DETENTIONS PROTESTED--Trade union leaders yesterday strongly condemned the recent detention in Queenstown of two officials of the African Food and Canning Workers' Union (AFCWU). Mr Dlaki Vani, an official of AFCWU and co-member Mr Linda Ngodeka were taken from their homes in Mlungisi township near Queenstown on Tuesday by Security Police. According to the Border regional organiser of AFCWU, Mr Bonisile Norushe, the police first surrounded their homes. The head of the Security Police in the Border area, Colonel A P van der Merwe, confirmed that Mr Vani was detained but could not confirm the detention of Mr Ngodeka. Their detention followed the arrest of six

members of the union who were fired during the Eastern Cape Agricultural Co-operative Creamery stoppage. [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 5 May 83 p 2]

AZAPO PROTEST CAMPAIGN--The Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo) is to mount an international campaign to pressurise the Southern Sun group to re-instate its six sacked employees. Azapo's first target is the hotel group's multi-million rand casino complex--a major foreign investment by the group--which is to be built in New Jersey in the United States in the near future. The black consciousness organisation, in a bid to highlight the plight of the fired workers, has written to the Chicago and New Jersey municipalities to review their decision to allow the group to build the giant complexes there. The workers later alleged that they were fired by Chief Lucas Mangope after they had told him they had discussed their complaints with Dr Nthato Motlana. Azapo's publicity secretary, Mr Ishmael Mkhabela, confirmed yesterday that they had contacted the overseas municipalities on the matter. "We have also informed them in our letters about the expulsion and circumstances leading to the dismissal of the workers," Mr Mkhabela added. [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 5 May 83 p 2]

STOLEN CARS--House of Assembly--A minimum of 100 cars were stolen each day in South Africa in January this year alone and the country's economy could not afford this, Mr Koos Lloyd (NP, Roodeplaat) said. Speaking in committee on the Transport Affairs vote in the Budget debate, he called on the Minister, Mr Hendrik Schoeman, to introduce legislation making it compulsory for car's windows to be engraved with a special identification code. The biggest problem facing the police in their task of tracing thousands of stolen cars was one of inadequate identification. Number plates could easily be changed and it was difficult to locate and check on engine and chassis numbers, which were the only other means of positively identifying a car. Mr Lloyd said the system he proposed was used in the United Kingdom, the United States, Australia, and even Kenya, and it had been proved that police had had far more success in tracing coded cars. Legislation was necessary to ensure that all cars sold in future had such a form of identification engraved on every window, he said. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 4 May 83 p 4]

MINING PRODUCTION BOOST--With the initial batches of specially reinforced props already supporting hanging walls in the country's gold, platinum and coal mines, plans are being made to more than triple production of the world-patented Long Tom to supply between 10 and 20 per cent of the mining industry's annual requirement of 2,5-million props. After 18 months of development, the Longwall Mining Company of Chamdor has started supplying mines with 3 000 Long Toms a month. This figure will be increased to between 10 000 and 20 000 a month. Longwall Mining, which is 51 per cent owned by Turner & Newall Holdings on behalf of Pinetown-based British Industrial Plastics, developed the Long Tom to improve greatly the performance of mine props. Ken McDonald, managing director of British Industrial Plastics and chairman of Longwall Mining, said the Long Tom was made from tapered saligna timber in a sheath of glass fibre and polyester resin. [Text] [Pretoria SOUTH AFRICAN DIGEST 15 Apr 83 p 6]

PAINT PLANT--AECI Paints is building a R9,2-million resin facility in the Sigma paint shop in Pretoria. The project anticipates increased demand from the automotive industry for AECI's "cathodic electropaint", which coats more than 1 000 new vehicles a day in SA. Electropaint is a priming process which, according to the manufacturers, combats rust up to 10 times more effectively than previous techniques. The facility will be able to handle an additional 800 cars a day. Datsun, Toyota, Mercedes and Ford are already using the process, says AECI's automotive sales director, Justin Assheton-Smith. "The technique is so effective that the use of anti-rust treatment at the coast could soon become a thing of the past." [Text] [Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES-BUSINESS TIMES in English 1 May 83 p 30]

HOSPITAL FOR BLACKS--A NEW private, 110-bed hospital for Black patients, the first of its kind in Pretoria, is to be built near Kalafong Hospital. The application approved by the Pretoria City Council management committee was supported by the Northern Transvaal branch of the SA Medical Association. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 26 Apr 83 p 3]

IMPORTS FROM ITALY--SOUTH AFRICA could become one of the biggest export markets for the Italian-based multinational Benati Spa group's loaders and excavators by the late 1980s, according to Ugo Formentini, managing director of Benati Spa's international marketing and export organisation. Mr Formentini has just completed discussions with the group's sole local distributor, Ben Equipment Company Southern Africa. Benati's world-wide sales grew by 12 per cent last year over the 1981 figure \$140-million, and there are only about a dozen countries in the world where the group's loaders, excavators and other plant are not in use. "While we are expanding worldwide, we are particularly excited by the prospects for our plant in South Africa, said Mr Formentini. Our earth-moving plant has already proved itself as being well-suited to local conditions--in fact, all its 30-ton class excavators in this country have been in use for more than 13 000 hours without major mechanical trouble. The group will be launching a new wheeled excavator soon which is being specially developed for the American market--but is confident that it is also most suitable for Southern African conditions as well. The excavators will have many applications in and quarries, coal mining and in the construction industry. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 25 Apr 83 p 21]

'DAD'S ARMY'--THE Minister of Defence and several other high-ranking SA Defence Force officers at the weekend visited Vryheid in Natal where the first Dad's Army recruits are being trained. The visit was to see the progress of the new area defence system and the initial training programme under the new system. General Malan said he was impressed with the motivation of the local command officers and with the [word illegible]w members who were called up from the National Reserve and had completed their first five days of training. Representatives of the opposition parties in the House of Assembly will soon be visiting northern Natal as guests of the Chief of Defence Forces. It will enable them to assess for themselves the new service system. The call-up of the National Reserve in Vryheid was the first for the Dad's Army since the system was announced last year. A spokesman for the SADF said last year that two, or more, rural areas will be called up in this way before the end of

1983. It is estimated that all districts in the country will be called up within the next five years. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 26 Apr 83 p 3]

SADF LINGUISTS' SEMINAR--The SA Defence Force will hold a linguistic seminar in Pretoria next month. The theme of the event on May 24, to which linguists from throughout the country have been invited, is "The Soldier and Language." It will be the first such seminar in South Africa. "By strengthening the bonds between the military and language organisations, and focusing on the benefits of a cross-pollination of ideas, techniques and methods, the Defence Force hopes to improve understanding and dialogue among all population groups in the Republic, the statement said. The Defence Force also announced yesterday it was compiling a bilingual dictionary of military terminology. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 28 Apr 83 p 5]

TIC OPEN TO ALL--Membership of the Transvaal Indian Congress (TIC), which will be revived next month, will be open to all races. Dr Essop Jassat, chairman of the Transvaal Anti-South African Indian Council Committee (TASC), said the TIC would be open to anyone who believed in the organisation's ideals. "We are firmly opposed to racialism. TASC has many non-Indian members. Likewise, the TIC will be completely non-racial," Dr Jassat said. The decision to revive the TIC was taken at TASC's congress in January. The organisation will be formally re-established at a public meeting at the Ramakrishna Hall in Lenaisia at 2.30 pm on May 1. "A draft constitution will be presented and office bearers will be elected. Many former TIC members have indicated their support," Dr Jassat said. "The TIC will assume a political role and will involve itself in all issues affecting the lives of South Africans--whether it be housing, education or sporting issues," he said. Dr Jassat said the TIC would encourage people to reject the Government's constitutional proposals. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 21 Apr 83 p 8M]

WARNING ON PLATINUM--Prospects for platinum were as good as those for gold, Mr Syd Newman, joint managing director of Western Platinum and chairman of Lonrho SA, told the conference. But, he warned, the South African inflation rate was pushing up the price of platinum produced by an average 14 percent a year and even in the medium term, platinum buyers would be unwilling to agree to such an annual price increase when their own inflation rate was only five percent. South Africa dominated supply of about 70 percent of present demand, was a primary producer, could regulate supply and set the price at which major contracts were struck. Mr Newman said substitutes did not appear to be a major threat. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 21 Apr 83 p 17M]

TESTING SITE GROUP--THE ASSEMBLY--The Deputy Minister of Environmental Affairs and Fisheries, Mr John Wiley, yesterday named the members of the committee which will undertake an environmental impact study in respect of Armscor's proposed testing site between Waenhuiskrans and Cape Infanta. Dr Douglas Hey, former Cape director of nature conservation, was previously named chairman of the committee. The committee is: Mr G A Aggenbach, a local farmer and Cape president of the National Wool Growers' Association, Mr H du P Wessels, chairman of the Overberg Regional Development Association, Professor R S Fuggle and Dr A E F Heydorn of the Habitat Council, Commandant P G Marais, chairman of

Armcor, Mr W O Morsbach, director of nature and environmental conservation of the Cape provincial administration, Mr J G van Zyl, senior planner of the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning, and Mr H J Grove of the Department of Environment Affairs. Comment or submissions in connection with the study can be sent to: The Secretary, Armcor Testing Site Committee, c/o Department of Environment Affairs, Private Bag X9005, Cape Town, 8000. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 20 Apr 83 p 4]

REASSURANCE ON CALL-UP PLAN--THE new National Service programme announced last year was an attempt by the South African Defence Force to reconcile its interests with those of the economy, Col P J Botha, chief of Staff Personnel, Manpower Planning, said yesterday. Addressing the Pretoria Chamber of Commerce, he said employees would only be called up after their initial two-year training if it was "absolutely necessary". He said there was much concern in the private sector about how the new system would affect businesses. The Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, was "very concerned" about complaints that servicemen were idle in military camps. The Minister had told unit commanders not to keep servicemen in camps to "pick up cigarette ends" once their training had been completed. Col Botha said applications by Citizen Force members to render area-bound service--for example with the Commandos--would be sympathetically considered by the Exemptions Board. Applications should be lodged through the commanding officers of the various units. Asked about the proposed call-up of "Dad's Army"--men on the SADF Reserve--Col Botha said the population density in an area would determine whether older people would have to be called up. "The country has been divided into priority areas. In densely populated (urban) areas we will only call up people from the reserve once our other sources have been exhausted. But in sparsely populated areas we may be compelled to call upon our reserve forces sooner," Col Botha said. [text] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 22 Apr 83 p 5]

TAIWAN GENERAL--WINDHOEK--The chief of the Republic of China's Armed Forces, General Hau Pei-Tsun, arrived in Windhoek yesterday for a two day goodwill visit to South West Africa. Gen Hau was met by the Officer-Commanding the SWA Territory Force, Major-General Charles Lloyd and was accompanied by the Inspector General of the South Africa Army, Major-General Marthinus du Plessis. At an airport Press conference General Hau said the RoC had no plans to buy weapons from SA. "Even though the Republic of South Africa and the Republic of China are at the forefront of the fight against communism the background and environment of the struggle are very different," the general said. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 29 Apr 83 p 9]

NEW BUSINESS EDITOR--David Carte has been appointed editor of Business Times. He will assume duty in July. He succeeds Stephen Orpen, editor of Business Times since 1979, who has resigned. Alec Hogg, at present assistant financial editor of The Star, has been appointed deputy editor of Business Times. Mr Carte, 37, is at present assistant editor of Finance Week, where he has been the chief commentator on listed companies, the stock market and investment. He was formerly deputy financial editor of the Rand Daily Mail and, as investment editor of Business Times in 1980, he was responsible for the popular Diagonal Street column. Prior to that he was a contributing editor to the investment section of Financial Mail. Before specialising in business and finance, he had five years of general journalistic experience at The Star

and the Pretoria News. Mr Carte was educated at Maritzburg College and the University of the Witwatersrand, where he majored in economics and English. Mr Hogg, a specialist on banking and finance, is the current holder of the highly regarded Sanlam Award for financial journalism. He attended the University of Natal, and has had past experience at the Citizen, the Rand Daily Mail, Finance Week and the Star. He assumes duty in June. [Text] [Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES-BUSINESS TIMES in English 1 May 83 p 1]

DURBAN HARBOUR PROBLEMS--Transport contractors with permits to operate in Durban harbour are facing even tougher times, and exceptional cost-efficiency has now become a survival policy for all fleets. This is the view of the new chairman of the Durban Harbour Carriers' Association, Brian Collin. Mr Collin, who is operations manager for Hultrans, believes that dwindling exports and imports, as well as the general depressed state of the economy, will test harbour carriers' operational management as never before. "If the Harbour Carriers' Association is to survive and remain a viable, active body, all members should be committed to a course of sound management and forward thinking." The association represents the 40 companies in Durban licensed to operate in Durban harbour. The port of Durban is peculiar among South African ports as it is the only one in which private enterprise is allowed to operate. The first big blow to harbour carriers came with the advent of containerisation. But, with the subsequent development of the port, the carriers adapted to the situation. However, now the carriers are experiencing a period of unprecedented depression. Because they must run leaner and far tighter operations, Mr Collin suggests that it would be unwise to issue any more licences at present. [Text] [Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES-BUSINESS TIMES in English 1 May 83 p 8]

AVERAGE BUSINESSMAN--At last--an official description of South Africa's Mr Average Businessman, or Mr AB or Abe for short. The Institute of Marketing Management and the magazine Marketing Mix have captured his essence with a dazzling table of statistics: The survey finds he is the backbone of many industries--hotel, car-rental, car-hire--and car sales, airlines, CBD restaurants and fashionable after-hours watering holes. He buys huge homes, expensive jewellery, fashionable suits and elegant luggage. He also orders flower arrangements by the dozen, chooses incentive gifts from catalogues and orders Christmas presents over the phone--including furs (confirmed by Kosseff and Derbers). In macho South Africa, the average businessman is athletic, between 34 and 49, and his first language is English. His average income is more than R3 000 a month, but it's company money he's spending on the six domestic flights he takes each year--even though most are SAA's economy class--and when he arrives he marches over to a Budget Car kiosk for his wheels. His company also picks up an entertainment bill of R200 a trip, which grows to an amazing R2 000 once he's qualified for international trips and has made it overseas. On average he flies abroad once or twice a year, mainly with SAA or British Airways, and usually to London. If his trip lasts more than 14 days, he'll go economy class, since the agency booked him an excursion (14-75 day return) ticket. If the trip last less than two weeks, he'll pay full economy fare, which entitles him to sit in business class. Once overseas, he changes his car-rental tastes in favour of Avis... and spends a lot more on entertainment. High flyers in the aviation sense usually work for consumer-goods industries or are employed by advertising and marketing companies. About 78% fly on business locally and 53% are rewarded with over-seas trips. [Text] [Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES-BUSINESS TIMES in English 1 May 83 p 5]

PRETORIA'S 'BIZANTINE' INTRIGUES DESCRIBED

Paris LE MONDE in French 3-4 Apr 83 p 4

[Article by Patrice Claude, special correspondent: "Byzantine Intrigues Exploited by Pretoria"]

[Text] Mbabane--Announced on the eve of his official enthronement, the first political decision of Prince Bhekimpi, the new chief of government, was that of freeing two of the most fervent disciples of the monarchy, imprisoned three weeks earlier by his deposed predecessor. This measure of clemency, taken without consulting the law, would be of limited interest if it did not perfectly illustrate the feudal character of the Swazi system and the palace intrigues which have just cost Prince Mabandla, the former prime minister, his post.

Officially, the two released offenders had been arrested because they had made "seditious remarks against the police." No one in Mbabane, moreover, questions the accuracy of the charge. Both men involved, Prince Mfanasibili and Chief Maseko, are known for their fiery temperament and the hatred they bore toward the prime minister, clearly supported by the police (about 1,500 men).

Taken in the act of plotting against the head of government, the two baronets are said to have threatened "the dogs" who came to arrest them that they would call the army for help, which is reputedly devoted to the monarchy and its feudal followers. By order of Prince Mabandla--Mr Mfanasibili is also known in Mbabane by the nickname of "prince of corruption"--the police imprisoned them.

A major error, about which the deposed prince, in his temporary South African exile must still be meditating. Described as an honest man, a nationalist and level-headed, the former chief of government had a dream. He wished gradually to divest the monarchy of its medieval prerogatives and to put it in a more constitutional mold. He wanted to return power to the government and parliament, for the time being reduced to the role of simple recording chambers of seigniorial wishes.

A Royal Family of 3,500 Members

At the time of Sobhuza II, the old monarch who died last August, realization of this ambitious project was impossible. Mabandla, whom he had taken out of obscurity because of his apparent docility and his second-class status in the Gotha, knew this. He could certainly have wrested from the sovereign the authorization to launch a vast offensive against corruption, endemic at the court and in leadership circles. However, being directly threatened, the most favored courtiers in the immense royal family (3,500 members) had finally gotten the old sovereign (82 at the time of his death) to postpone this operation after only a few weeks.

Since then, the most serious cancer of the kingdom has resumed its tranquil expansion. The "prince of corruption" has returned to his affairs and resumed his seat in the Likoko, that supreme council of state made up of 15 members appointed by Sobhuza II. Theoretically, the role of the Likoko is limited to inspiring royal action, but the confused conditions of the succession to the throne have made it the "no 1" decision-making body. The queen mother Dzeliwe, about whom the Swazis themselves know almost nothing, except that she was chosen from among the 62 wives of the king to safeguard the regency,* is undoubtedly a good woman, but being little acquainted with the exercise of power, she seems to have allowed herself to be entirely engulfed by the Likoko.

In addition, her widowhood forbids her appearing in public or speaking directly to the public for 2 years. All "her" decisions, like that of dismissing Mabandla, are thus announced to the kingdom by an "authorized person," one of the most influential members of the supreme council. The most politically educated Swazis fear that it will remain so until the coronation of Sobhuza II's successor. One of the departed monarch's 500 male children has probably already been chosen, but he is only about 15 years of age and according to custom, he will not be able to assume the throne until he is 21.

Aside from major upheavals, insurrection or popular demonstrations, which are very unlikely in the present state of things, the traditionalists should take advantage of the next few years to strengthen their hold over the country. The tranquil passivity of the immense majority of the 600,000 Swazis is proverbial. This will be helpful to an undertaking judged to be beneficial not only by the army, the new chief of government and all his ministers, and the majority of the National Assembly (50 members, 40 of them "elected" indirectly by electoral colleges which "do not engage in politics"), but also even in the neighboring capital of Pretoria.

The South Africans, who keep the Swazi economy at arm's length, have never concealed their preferences. Prince Mabandla was very wrong to show himself

*Contrary to what we wrote by mistake in LE MONDE of 22 March, the queen mother is not the oldest of the wives of the late king Sobhuza II. She was chosen by him, it is said, because of the education she had received from Catholic missionaries. She is about 60 years of age.

at the very least too lukewarm with regard to the vast project of incorporating South African territory into the kingdom. According to his close relations, the deposed prince had grasped the full extent of the destabilizing danger represented by the potential and brutal 150 percent increase in the Swazi population. He would willingly have accepted the territories so generously offered, but without the 800,000 persons imposed under this heading.

The basic South African motivation being clearly linked to the elimination of the "white" statistics of 800,000 blacks, the project might have fallen through in earnest. For other reasons, particularly the refusal, confirmed by South African law, on the part of those primarily concerned, the project seems to be in oblivion for the time being. But as too many personal interests are now involved, it will emerge once more only when Pretoria's strategies will have found a legal way of circumventing the obstacle.

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CSO: 3419/789

QUEEN REGENT CALLS FOR END TO 'ROWS' BETWEEN COURT PRESIDENTS, CLERKS

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 22 Apr 83 p 1

[Article by Desmond Ngwenya]

[Text]

HER Majesty Queen Regent Dzeliwe has called for a stop to the rows going on between some national court presidents and their clerks.

This message was delivered by the Governor of Lobamba, Councillor Vusumuzi Bhembe, when he closed the annual general meeting of national court presidents at Lozitha yesterday.

"The Queen Regent has instructed me to tell you that you must stop the feuding at once and get on with your work," Councillor Bhembe said. "Her Majesty says it has come to her attention that some national court presidents are at loggerheads with their clerks. This is retarding the development of the country.

"Her Majesty says you should realise that this is going to destroy the national courts which have an important role to play in preserving Swazi law and customs."

Councillor Bhembe warned that the national

court presidents should adopt a common approach to solve their problems. If they were fighting among themselves, they would fail to discharge their obligations as custodians of Swazi law, he said.

Once they failed in their duty the people would be adversely affected as cases would pile up.

Councillor Bhembe said the Queen Regent had warned national court clerks against despising their presidents.

"Court clerks should not look down upon court presidents because of their low educational qualifications," Councillor Bhembe told the meeting. "Clerks who are found to be guilty of this practice will be liable to punishment in the form of some fine," he added.

National court presidents should be respected by their clerks who should learn about Swazi law and customs to pass on to future generations, he said.

CSO: 3400/1341

QUEEN REGENT ORDERS SHIPPING COMPANY TO REPAY GOVERNMENT

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 18 Apr 83 pp 1, 16

[Text]

QUEEN REGENT DZELIWE has directed that the Royal Swazi National Shipping Corporation repays more than E4 million it owes to government. This was announced by the chairman of the shipping corporation, Dr Polycarp Dlamini.

He told a meeting of the Board of Directors at the Royal Swazi Spa that Her Majesty had signed an instrument authorising the repayment of the loan.

The instrument is to the effect that the dividends accruing to the shares held by the Ngwenyama in trust for the Swazi Nation in the corporation be paid to government until such time that the amount of E4 778 352 advanced to the corporation by Government has been repaid in full. "Royal Swazi National Shipping Corporation is very much afloat," Dr Dlamini said.

Dr Dlamini said, despite the very difficult times and recession, Royal Swazi National Shipping Corporation was enjoying a satisfying degree of success.

He said the audited accounts would be presented to Parliament.

Dr Dlamini said Manica Freight Services had been successful in undertaking the mandate they were requested to carry out. "Manica have actively unscrambled the dilemmas of Swazimar," Dr Dlamini said.

"We appeal to all importers and exporters to support in full the Royal Swazi National Shipping Corporation and their partners. By doing this, you will be supporting the Swazi Nation."

It was probably not known that Manica Freight Services and Musgrove and Watson, now trading as American Express, were integrated with swaziship and that the Swazi Nation as a whole was a very substantial beneficiary as a shareholder. "Accordingly I appeal for all business in Swaziland to support those two companies and thereby support Swazi interests."

CSO: 3400/1341

QUEEN REGENT ON NEED FOR EDUCATION

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 18 Apr 83 pp 1, 16

[Text]

THE STRUGGLE for improved skills has received fresh encouragement from Queen Regent Dzeliwe.

She has called on everyone in the country to arm themselves with the best education but to make sure they provide it for their children first.

She said: "I know that this task is difficult and that our resources are severely limited. But if we all join hands and work together with determination toward the common goal of giving our children the best education, we should be able to accomplish this important national objective."

Her message was delivered for her at the official opening of Ezulwini Secondary School by the Deputy Prime Minister, Senator Ben Nsibandze, over the weekend.

The Queen Regent said teachers should lead the way for everyone, particularly for children.

She said: "Prompted by the recognition of the vital role of education in the future prosperity of this nation I feel I should avail myself of this opportunity to remind all our teachers of the enormous national responsibility entrusted upon them to educate the nation's children to the best of their

ability.

"By giving the children of this country the best education they need to be able to contribute to the development of their country you, teachers, will be doing this nation and future generations an honourable act of great service."

She added: "As a young, developing nation, we are fully aware of the importance of education as a tool for promoting national development. We are always conscious of the validity of the fact that all our national strategies for socio-economic development will be frustrated unless Swaziland has, in sufficient numbers, adequately

trained manpower to implement our blueprints for national development.

"Thus the quality of education in terms of its relevancy to the country's manpower needs, will largely determine the pace of our national economic advancement."

The Queen paid tribute to the African Evangelical Fellowship Church, formerly SAGM, the missionaries who established the school.

She said: "All of us here today owe a debt of gratitude to those Christian pioneers who, prompted by

the Christian spirit of love for their fellowmen, laid the foundation to the first classroom ever to be built in this valley.

"We hail the great work of these Christian heroes and we applaud their lasting contribution to the progress of this community. There can be no doubt that this new secondary school will always stand as a shining monument to their selfless labour the fruits of shall benefit many Swazi generations to come."

She also thanked the community at Ezulwini for co-operating with government during the building of the new school.

"We find the community's active participation in the raising of funds and in the actual process of building this school most gratifying because government is at present painfully concerned about the increasing shortage of school places in this country. We share the people's fears for the fate of the growing number of Swazi children who do not find a place in the school each year.

"Thus, we happily welcome the establishment of this secondary school here and the creation of over 300 additional school places for the local children."

DEPRESSED SUGAR INDUSTRY LOSSES REPORTED

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 15 Apr 83 pp 1, 20

[Article by Mashumi Twala]

[Text]

GOVERNMENT has lost more than E90 million in the past three years because of the depression in the sugar industry.

This amount is almost equal to the kingdom's annual capital budget.

This was announced yesterday by the chairman of the Royal Swaziland Sugar Corporation, Mr. Goshe Szokolay.

He said: "Government has been losing more than E30 million annually in the past three years because of the crisis in the worldwide sugar industry. This means it has lost more than E90 million to date. This is in the form of tax, levies and other contributions from the local sugar industry."

He added: "The situation is not likely to improve for at least another two or three years. So that government shall continue to be losing similar amounts until things pick up."

Mr. Szokolay stated that since the sugar industry is the main contributor to the country's economy, losing such an amount was a very savage blow to the government.

"There is no telling how much this revenue could have helped towards establishing infrastructural facilities in the country and towards the general development of the people," he said.

Mr. Szokolay emphasised: "In these past three years,

our contribution to government has been practically zero. So you can imagine just how serious the situation is."

Mr. Szokolay said the local sugar industry, as in other sugar producing countries, was badly hit in 1980 after a new international price agreement was made between all sugar exporting countries.

He said: "The new agreement provided for the sale of a pound of sugar at between six and seven US cents in the European and American markets. There are 59 sugar exporting countries in the world and none of them liked this price at all.

"The European Economic Community refused to go into the agreement for both economic and political reasons. Since the EEC is itself a sugar exporter, they realised that it would not be profitable for them to bind themselves in the low price agreement under which they now buy our sugar. It is obvious that if you produce a commodity, you want to pay as little as possible for what you import but get as much as you can for what you export.

"On the other hand, the EEC had an obligation to look after their farmers' interests. The result has been that all sugar going to the EEC has been bought at the very low international price while the EEC continued to enjoy a measure of satisfaction in its exports. The effect, obviously, is that our

sugar has been sold for almost nothing at all and there was nothing we could do."

Mr. Szokolay added: "In this regard, when the situation worsened, negotiations were launched in the international sugar exporting community for a revised price. Six months ago, it was decided that a meeting should be held between all the exporters to discuss this.

"So, 59 sugar exporting countries will meet in Geneva for four weeks in November to enter a new international sugar agreement.

As I have already said, the present agreement could not work because the EEC did not enter into it. The EEC has since made new conditions which have to be met before it can participate in the proposed agreement. There are indications that these could be met. We hope to negotiate for a new price of between 13 and 22 US cents per pound.

"Effective supply regulating rules will certainly be introduced regarding obligatory stocks and if necessary quota cuts on production areas.

"The result of these negotiations could encourage the international price to increase gradually so that about 1984 eventually reach the minimum price stipulated in the new agreement."

SWAZILAND CHEMICAL LOSSES REPORTED

Mbabane THE SWAZI OBSERVER in English 14 Apr 83 p 6

[Text]

SWAZILAND Chemical Investments (SCI) was last April bought by a South African company, Hanhill at a price of R42 million. And Hanhill, in its new guise as an R80 million fertiliser and explosives group, did not enjoy the happiest of times in the year to last December.

According to a report in the *Rand Daily Mail*, the directors have been forced to cut final dividend from 6c to 2c on a taxed profit of R3 105 000. It is the group's first trading year since its R42 million purchase of SCI last April, and acquisition which was effective retrospectively from January 1.

The inclusion of SCI's results make comparisons with those in 1981 irrelevant but taxed profits in 1981 were R503 000.

The issue of 32 307 692 Hanhill shares to pay for SCI—which increased the group's issued capital from 2 809 500 to 35 117 192—caused earnings a share to fall from 17,9c to 8,8c.

The disappointing performance is attributed by the directors to losses by the SCI fertiliser division which the group was unable to recover through its other operations.

The total dividend has been reduced from 8c to 4c, cover falling marginally from 2, 24 times to 2,21.

The directors, according to the report, say the profits of the group are now derived from "the leasing of equipment to associated companies by Hanhill Equipment (Pty) and the sale of ammonia by SCI".

Turnover of the whole group in the year under review totalled R86 273 000—made up of R50 463 000 first half sales, and R35 810 000 in the second.

No mention is made of the reason for the fall-off, but the drought-induced drop in demand for fertiliser must have been a factor.

A pre-tax margin of 3,9 percent provided taxable profits of R3 389 000, from which the Receiver took R284 000.

The directors say that, as predicted in the interim statement, the

poor trading conditions of the first six months continued through the second half.

However, no mention is made of the group's income from 25 percent held National explosives—a company form which great things were hoped after the Competition Board's ruling last April that explosives agreement between the Chamber of Mines and AECl were a "restrictive practice".

Following that announcement, Hanhill's share price jumped 60 percent from 145c to 230c on an assumption that National Explosives might be able to capture some of AECl's market share.

Since then the shares have fallen to as low as 87c. They are now trading about 95c.

When Hanhill took control, SCI had completed a R15 million expansion and shortly before the disappointing interim results were released

ed, the group revealed plans for R50 million fertiliser plant at Nespruit. No further mention has been made of the proposal, but one may assume that the plan has been shelved, said the report.

The SCI acquisition had little effect on Hanhill's financing ratios, because it was largely free of debt—SCI shareholders' funds totalled R49 million and debt was R2 million.

CSO: 3400/1341

BRIGHT OUTLOOK FOR DAIRY PRODUCTION REPORTED

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 20 Apr 83 p 5

[Article by Mashumi Twala]

[Text]

SWAZILAND could be self sufficient in dairy products very soon if the present rate of milk production continues.

Already, the production of liquid milk has exceeded the country's requirements in terms of the Third National Development Plan.

A statement from the Ministry of Agriculture and Co-operatives says that under the plan the production of milk in Swazi nation land should reach 2.3 million litres each year.

But, the statement says, last year's output achieved 2.7 million litres.

"It is hoped that this trend will be maintained leading to self sufficiency in liquid milk production," the statement says.

It points out milk production on small scale farmers increased from 16,807 litres in 1980 to 317,944 litres last year an increase of 155,137 litres.

"To date there are about 200 dairy cows on small farmers units. The-

se milk results show a steady increase a milk production each year and it is hoped that the use of proper dairy husbandry techniques will appreciably improve this trend."

The statement sets out the history of milk production thus: "Prior to 1979 to Ministry of Agriculture and Co-operatives were importing dairy cattle from the Republic of South Africa on behalf of the small scale dairy farmers on Swazi Nation Land. The type of cows obtained were of inferior to medium quality and were mainly Freislands. This practice came to a halt when the Swaziland Canada Dairy Project came into full operation in 1979. In 1980 farmers on Swazi Nation Land obtained dairy cows from the Malkerns Dairy Farm and the breed raised on the farm is the Canadian Holstein which is of better quality compared to the South African Frieslands.

These cows were sold to

the local progressive farmers mainly in Rural Development Areas and this procedure is still followed even today. The aim of this project is to increase milk production in Swaziland and aimed at reducing import of liquid milk from the Republic of South Africa as well as to improve the nutritional status together with the standard of living of rural Communities. This therefore was a challenge to the Dairy Extension personnel who had to intensify their effort in trying to help the farmers achieve this goal.

Helped

"Important aspects of dairy husbandry which needed special attention were pasture establishment, dairy shed construction, conservation for winter feeding, breeding of dairy cows and calves, improved animal health for dairy cows and marketing of farmers milk.

"Needless to say, these are the basis of a sound dairy unit and farmers are being helped in

these aspects in trying to promote their small dairy units towards achieving self sufficiency in terms of meeting the needs of the community and the nation, in liquid milk."

The statement says further that the construction of maize silos in the kingdom is at an advanced stage. It says: "Construction at Ngwempisi near Mankayane is complete and at Madulini near Hlatikulu.

"Work has started at Kalanga in the Lubombo District and when complete work will start at Enfonjeni and Matsapha.

"The silos will provide storage facilities in order to reduce losses before the maize is sent to deficit areas and to facilitate marketing.

"During dry years these silos will provide storage facilities for any maize that the country receives as food aid or that could be purchased.

"By providing these facilities the ministry hopes that local farmers will be encouraged to produce more maize."

BRIEFS

SA MAIZE 'DUMPING'--THE "DUMPING" of South Africa maize meal poses a grave threat to Swaziland Milling's new E2-million mill at Matsapa. Well-placed sources say that on its current trading performance, the mill might well have to close within four or five months. Approached for comment, Milling's managing director Zakes Nkosi confirmed that the operation was in difficulties. "The continued existence of the mill is at stake," he said, "and without some official protection, in the not too distant future we may not be able to cope." Replacing a small plant with a milling capacity of three tonnes an hour, the new mill was commissioned last year with a potential monthly output of 3 800 tonnes running on three shifts. The aim, Nkosi says, was to meet local demand in volume terms--thus promoting industrial self-sufficiency, but production has been curtailed and the introduction of a three-shift system delayed. The chief difficulty faced by the company has been the off-loading of large quantities of South African maize products in Swaziland. Said Nkosi: "Many mills in Natal and the Eastern Transvaal are nibbling at the local market. We think that as much as 45 per cent of domestic sales are going to imported products. [Text] [Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 19 Apr 83 p 9]

VEGETABLE IMPORT BAN--TOUGH enforcement of the ban on fresh fruit and vegetable imports to Swaziland--introduced as an anti-cholera measure--is proving a major stumbling-block for a Manzini-based cold storage firm. Swaziland Cold Storage wants to store imported South African apples during the first half of each year, when its 100 000 cubic foot storage facility stands empty for want of sufficient and suitable local produce. Swaziland Cold Storage proposes to bring apples from Cape Town in refrigerated trucks which would be "sealed and subjected to all requisite health checks and precautions." The fruit would be purchased around the beginning of March--as it begins to come on to the South African market--shortly after the company has cleared its last stocks of oranges. "The two seasons work in very well, which is why we thought the scheme was such a good idea," said Mrs Teresa Tsochlas, of the husband and wife management team. In response, Dr. Hynd has said permits could only be granted for imported fruit and vegetables not for human consumption--such as seed potatoes. Commenting on the health precautions proposed by the company, he said cold sterilisation "doesn't solve the problem of cholera bugs. There's a big outbreak of cholera right next door to us in KwaZulu which has moved into the Cape," he said. "Swaziland has had only eight cases this season--and I consider this partly due to the precautions we've taken." [Text] [Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 19 Apr 83 p 9]

CSP MEETING WITH PEOPLE OF OUAGADOUGOU

Ouagadougou L'OBSERVATEUR in French 18, 19, 20, 21 Apr 83

[Four-part article on CSP meeting with people of Ouagadougou on 15 Apr 83; passages enclosed in slantlines printed in italics]

[18 Apr 83 pp 1, 8, 9]

[Excerpts] We should note that the commanding medical officer, accompanied by the prime minister, Captain Thomas Sankara, attended a meeting organized in Ouagadougou, Place du 3-Janvier, by a CSP [People's Safety Council] information mission that toured the Centre department.

Members of the Delegation at Meeting

- The delegation head, Major Lingani;
- Captain Zongo Henri;
- Sergeant Sawadogo Fernand;
- Gendarme Diarra Dramane;
- The minister of higher education and scientific research, His Excellency Mr Issa Tiendreogo;
- The minister of justice, Mrs Nignan;
- The minister of rural development, His Excellency Mr Tapsoba Kouka Edouard;
- The secretary of state Mr Sow Yacouba, from the Ministry of Labor and Public Service;
- Mr Sana Harouna, police inspector.

Major Lingani's Message

People of Ouagadougou and its area,

After the long tour that took us to all sub-prefectures in the Centre department, we are glad to find ourselves among you today to bring you the brotherly salute of the People's Safety Council, its chairman and the government. We thank you for coming in such great numbers and hope that all of us will take part in the debate which we plan to have with you. People of Ouagadougou, on 7 November 1982, the Army again intervened on the national political scene. It intervened at a time when the situation had become most intolerable, both economically and socially. Indeed, as long as the CMRPN [Military Committee of Recovery for National Progress] regime lasted, the Upper Voltan people remained powerless in the face of disastrous management of public finances, dishonesty of all kind and unprecedented corruption. The rapidity with which leaders of the defunct CMRPN had enriched themselves easily demonstrates the recklessness of a regime in which many Upper Voltans had placed definite hopes. In other words, just like the Third Republic, the CMRPN too showed to the people that it was a long way short of the target. It was a far cry from being the regime the nation expected at this stage in its history. And, as was to be expected, the people had started becoming indignant and dissociating themselves from those they had seen as their saviors. At this stage, the CMRPN reacted by confiscating individual and collective liberties, something the Upper Voltan people could not tolerate. Also, the repression organized against workers had further demonstrated the unpopularity of the CMRPN regime.

People of Ouagadougou, this is briefly the context in which the People's Safety Council seized power on 7 November 1982. In that same context, we must now clearly state what is the economic and political future of the nation. The People's Safety Council already had to pronounced itself responsibly on this matter in an orientation speech whose guidelines focussed on the following points.

/After expounding the various points of intervention which the CSP expects to emphasize--among others, reorganization of state control, promotion of economic and social development marked by the restoration of social justice--Major Lingani went on:/

This is an ambitious program, considering that the CSP is giving itself two years to implement it. But, as we already said, there are no miracles nowadays. Therefore, we reaffirm our determination to tackle what is essential, so as to create the conditions that are indispensable to promote development, and we shall do so in cooperation with the people as a whole. We are therefore inviting you to dialogue and cooperate with us; this is indispensable for the construction of our beloved homeland.

Therefore, we appeal to each and all of you to mobilize so as to counter all of the people's enemies' attempts to create dissensions. These detractors come from all sides and are cleverly taking advantage of the restored freedom of expression to foster alarming rumors. In this connection, energetic clari-

fications have already been published to warn those who purport to confuse freedom of expression and the freedom to tell lies and slander.

Ladies and gentlemen, as we already said, the object of this message is to invite you to a debate. Therefore, it is now your turn to speak and we thank you again for always making yourselves available to hear the People's Safety Council's appeals.

Long live the Upper Voltan people.

[19 Apr 83 pp 1, 6, 7, 12]

[Text] We continue our report on the CSP meeting, organized last Saturday on Place du 3-Janvier. Therefore, after hearing the prefect and town mayor as well as Major Lingani, the CSP permanent secretary, the audience asked the questions it wanted to--over 30 of them--which were answered by Captain Henri Zongo, head of the mission, or other members of the mission. Purely technical questions were answered by members of the government.

Today, therefore, we are starting the publication of these questions and answers.

/Concerning the state of dilapidation of the presidential residence which, according to one speaker, is a disgrace for the nation, the minister of economy and finance, Mr Pascal Sanon, answered as follows:/

Right after the advent of the CSP, the government started preparing the 1983 budget and considered the vital question of repairs to the presidential residence, which is a symbol of our sovereignty.

After making provisions in five successive budget drafts, the government had to face facts and postpone repairs to the presidential residence. As you well know, our budget is quite limited. In view of the strains placed on our treasury by the way public finances were managed in the past two years, the government felt it necessary to take the precaution of providing for department operations and to postpone repairs to the presidential residence, for which it is trying to find some financing. No global allocation could be made, but we are thinking of making these repairs in successive stages.

/Concerning the sale of lots in certain districts of Ouagadougou, Major Lingani, speaking before the town mayor, said this:/

In a sense, the essential has already been given, and I believe that you shall see in 1983 what we can actually achieve, in the field. As far as the technical side of the question is concerned, since this is a sale by lots of undeveloped districts, we have here the prefect-mayor. I am sure he has an answer for us.

/The prefect-mayor then stated:/

Thank you for your question. I would like to make a preliminary remark. Actually, the municipality does not intervene directly in undeveloped districts. But when it comes to development in general, for instance the opening of new streets in the districts, that problem is related to the question of financial resources. Indeed, development takes money, and since the municipality does not have enough, it has to ask for government assistance in obtaining external financing, as part of the Upper Volta urban project. The first model development is that of Cissin, where construction is in progress, although it unfortunately had to be interrupted precisely because lots in this development will have to be paid for.

I do believe of course that some social strata in Cissin say they cannot afford to pay. This is accurate, and the government is studying the question in order to reduce appreciably the cost of these lots. Therefore, very soon, we shall be able to resume the Cissin project. It is only after this project is completed that we shall undertake the restructuring of other districts, namely Hamdalaye, Zogona, Tampoui and Larle. Therefore, projects are under way. It is a matter of time. You all know the town; there is no land left within the town limits. Therefore, to have lots for sale, we must ask land from the sub-prefecture. But, when we have this land, we still shall have to find money, and we could offer more lots to the people if all taxpayers in the community were to make an effort to pay their taxes. Unfortunately, they do not. At this very moment, we still have 1.94 billion CFA francs outstanding from previous tax years. This is how much taxes have remained unpaid to date. If taxpayers were to make an effort to pay these back taxes, of course we would be in a position to undertake many more social projects. This is what I may say for the moment.

/Major Lingani went on:/

In concluding, allow me to tell you that one of the CSP's concerns is to allow as many underprivileged people as possible to gain access to social housing. But one of the principles we, at the CSP, have adopted is to dissociate ourselves from demagogical promises. We would rather be judged on the results than to begin making you promises right now. To summarize, I say that the housing problem is one of the CSP's priorities. Let us wait and see the results.

/Concerning the accidental death¹ of Commander Moumouni Ouedraogo, Major Lingani answered as follows:/

This matter has not been referred to the CSP. It happened some time ago and, as a result, the CSP cannot give any information, any answer to the question asked for the time being.

/Under certain circumstances, could not the excessive deployment of armored vehicles and weapons of all kinds create a panic?/

/Major Lingani simultaneously answered a question concerning the extension of the curfew.²/

When we undertook these information tours, a similar question was asked somewhere in a sub-prefecture. The speaker asked if the security measures we were taking were intended to ensure the security of the regime or that of the people. I think that the speaker who just asked this question spoke in the same spirit. We do believe that all security measures we adopt are to benefit the people. They are for everybody. If you observe that presently a number of security measures have been taken, you must tell yourselves right away that it is to set your minds at rest. It is to provide the security which the Army owes you. Last time, if there was a panic, we may say that it was because security measures that day seemed inadequate. Therefore, we thought that today we should set your minds at rest, enable you to remain here, Place du 3-Janvier, as long and as peacefully as possible, without having to worry about anybody or anything. As for the curfew, if we maintain it, it is actually to set your minds a little more at rest, for you should not forget that the people's enemies have not yet given up and that right now it would be dangerous to leave the valiant Upper Voltan populations at the mercy of the first racketeer to come along. Excuse the word. The People's Army is here for you; it is its duty to ensure and guarantee your security; the People's Army is not allowed any omission that could endanger the people's security. This is why we take all these measures.

/The two-year deadline is mentioned again: is two years enough for what the CSP intends to do?/

/Captain Zongo Henri answered:/

Indeed, someone in the audience wondered a moment ago about the two-year deadline which the CSP has set for itself. Undoubtedly, he is not the only one to ask such a question. Two years may be a short time. But, at the CSP, we say that in two years many things can be done. For in two years you can make this country into hell or into a paradise. And the CMRPN did indeed demonstrate in two years, by depriving you of all individual and collective liberties, that it did aim to make plain hell out of this country. Therefore, we at the CSP say that we did not come because we crave power. We at the CSP say that the people are not children and that, after two years, they must reach a clear decision, for while it is true that there are patriots in the Army to build this country, we remain realistic and we do believe that most patriots are among civilians, and from now on they must join hands to build this country. In giving itself two years, the CSP is well aware that there will be limitations, and it does not expect to make miracles in two years. It wants to use this time to create all the conditions that are necessary and indispensable for the development of this country. In other words, during these two years, the CSP will try to work with the people, to enlighten it further, to see to it that those who have been stealing all along, those who have been misleading consciences all along are finally routed in this country, so that the sons of this country can join and build it with pride. The same member of the audience asked us if the CSP would stay in power, should the people ask it to do so. The authorities have said it again and again; the CSP is not apart from the people, it is among the people and it is going to the people. Clearly put, this means that the CSP is here to serve the people and that, when the time comes, the CSP will declare itself as such. But, in the immediate, we at the

CSP keep thinking that the people whom the CSP plans to organize will see to it that the return or process started by the CSP toward a normal constitutional life will be continued and not reversed.

/Concerning the imprisonment of Jo Weder and his companions, Major Lingani was to quote a statement by the chief of state, Commanding Medical Officer Jean-Baptiste Ouedraogo:/

"The CSP's action shall not be marked by injustice"; in other words, as far as Jo Weder and his companions are concerned, a normal, regular investigation will take place and, based on its conclusions, measures concerning the people involved will be taken.

/Concerning the trial of political prisoners, Major Lingani was to call on the minister of justice, Mrs Nignan, to answer:/

The people have the right to know and they must know. Yet, for two years, former dignitaries of the Third Republic have been arrested and imprisoned without ever being questioned. They have remained in jail over two years without ever being asked what they had done and why they had done it. Indeed, when the CSP took power, only the former chief of state, Gen Lamizana Sangoule, and the former prime minister, Conombo Joseph, had been indicted, on 4 November. The CSP inherited of this situation. The concern for a quick trial of these cases expressed by the person who asked the question is shared by the CSP and, in his November press conference, the chief of state set a four to six months deadline. This concern of the CSP, this concern of the person who asked the question, is also shared by the Justice Department.

And for that reason, since I have been placed at the head of this department, my associates and I do all we can to keep that deadline. And I can assure you that the deadline will be respected. Actually, documents have already been filed to start the final settlement process. As the chief of state said: the dignitaries of the Third Republic as well as those of the CMRPN will be tried without passion, and the prime minister himself said that we shall bar the way to those who want to mislead us.

/Concerning the rights of former president, Mr Maurice Yameogo, Major Lingani stated:/

That question was asked at least twice; we were asked whether the CSP could not have pity on him (that was the word used by the person who asked the question), and give him his rights. We have also already answered this question elsewhere, and I am going to ask a member of the government who is here to give his opinion.

President Maurice Yameogo has presented a request for rehabilitation to the CSP. The request was received. It is being studied by the CSP permanent secretariat. In time, the people will know what action is taken on it.

/How does the CSP plan to allow the people to speak, even in the most remote areas that are still terrorized by former politicians, that are still terrorized by former politicians' practices?/

/Sub-Lieutenant Hien answered that question:/

We should first point out that, properly speaking, it is not a problem of information that is involved here, but a problem of political organization. We do believe that the CSP has no right to impose any form of organization upon the people, and especially upon the farmers. In this respect, therefore, we believe that it is up to the farmers to organize themselves democratically, and we shall help them to do so. The implementation of organization structures is now being considered. We believe that we should have an organization that would enable farmers to reach the top, as some have already said. I believe that the problem will be settled in time. At any rate, solutions are being studied in this respect.

/What could we do to unite the Upper Voltan youth?/

/The minister of youth and sports, Mr Ibrahima Kone, explained the policy followed in this respect./

FOOTNOTES

1. Commander Moumouni Ouedraogo, then commander of the paratroopers, died following a parachute failure during an act in which he excelled: a free fall of some 3,000 meters. It was in 1972, at the Ouahigouya Fair-Exhibition.
2. Starting Sunday 17 April, the curfew has been partially lifted and is enforced only between 1 and 5 am.

[30 Apr 83 pp 8-10]

[Text] We continue today our report on the CSP meeting organized on Saturday 16 April, Place du 3-Janvier.

/What could we do to unite the Upper Voltan youth?/

/The minister of youth and sports, Mr Ibrahima Kone, explained the policy followed in this respect./

Our young comrade just raised the question of uniting the Upper Voltan youth. I believe that this is an important question, which shows that the young are desirous to solve this problem, even if they are not fully aware of its implications. Actually, since 1960, the traditional political parties and the successive governments of our country have purported to mobilize the young and give much importance to them. We are forced to note, however, that the Upper Voltan young remain demobilized, politically speaking. In other words, these former political parties used the young as a tool for their respective policies, they used the young to make money. I believe that this is not the way the CSP intends to carry out its policy. On the contrary, as far as the mobilization of the young is concerned, we believe that the young themselves must first become aware of the problem. This is why we invite all the Upper Voltan young to organize themselves democratically and freely around a joint anti-imperialistic

platform, through youth movements and associations. Only then, we believe, will the young be able to determine their interests, and they must not forget that their interests are linked to those of the people. To accomplish this task, they could receive precious help from the Ministry of Youth and Sports. In other words, the ministry could provide the young with efficient supervision, conscientious officials devoted to the national cause, so as to ensure continued education in the general interest and to save all of the Upper Voltan youth.

/How does the CSP intend to get rid of reactionary parties, enlighten the people and struggle against imperialism?/

/In his answer, Captain Zongo presents the CSP's point of view:/

Considering the question that was just asked, I would merely like to tell all of you that, since the CSP came to power, it has given itself the historical mission of awakening the Upper Voltan people, raising its consciousness and leading it to act responsibly in all circumstances. In other words, we at the CSP believe that, to get rid of reactionary practices and fight imperialism, we must mobilize the people. Indeed, nobody but the people can efficiently fight the reactionaries and imperialists in Upper Volta. So, every day, we must prepare the people, make it aware, as I said, of the nation's position, of the nation's future, and above all teach it to recognize the people's enemies, the enemies of the Upper Voltan nation. In this respect, we do believe that the young will be our battle horse against reaction and imperialism. We also believe that, in two years from now, young and old alike will be able to understand how far they have gone on a road that will be difficult, tortuous and mined by a few individuals who have always pursued ignoble objectives. For the reaction is trying to deceive the people by leading it to the polls more than once, just to satisfy their ambitions, just because they want to own a fleet of Mercedes or send their children to Europe.

We at the CSP believe that this must end right now. Reaction is in the pay of imperialism. If the Upper Voltan people can succeed in fighting reaction, we believe that they will also defeat imperialism. And, as the prime minister said, imperialism will indeed be defeated in Upper Volta.

/What does the CSP intend to do to succeed in informing the rural masses, and what part is the press to play?/

/(Answer of the leading official in charge of information, Mr Adama Fofana)./

Indeed, we are concerned by this question. This is why we shall be brief, leaving the door open to an in-depth debate on another occasion, especially when we present the account we are preparing at a meeting with the press, in the near future. However, on the precise question of the information of the so-called rural world, we do believe that this world deserves priority in receiving an accurate message, true information, as information plays a part of enormous responsibility in the future of a nation.

Responsibility with respect to information, but also with respect to training and education. And this so-called rural world, which in our case happens to

be the Upper Voltan people itself since it represents over 90 percent of the population, that world, as I said, has remained silent for a long time, either because it had fallen into oblivion, an oblivion that is to blame, or more probably because it was scorned. These people should receive the benefit of information, which should be brought to them with all necessary objectivity to enable them to prosper and develop, because they are the prime movers of Upper Voltan development. However, in our opinion, we should go further than that. We should not merely disseminate messages, because these people can and must teach us many things. This is why, in our programs of action, we believe we must go and listen to them. In other words, allow them to speak up by giving them the right to free speech. In doing this, as Captain Zongo just said, we could contribute to raise the national consciousness, because, as we already said, that world we call rural is a world that fits beautifully in our national development effort, and this is one more reason that makes us prefer to use the name of National Channel for what used to be called the Rural Channel.

/The Army has grabbed kilometers of land belonging to local people, both along the Kamboinse road and along the Po roads, and under conditions that are thought to be irregular./

/Major Lingani answered this question by arguing as follows:/

Problems of this type are not referred to the CSP, but we do think and believe that this land was acquired regularly, in other words that the Army went through the normal procedure, all the more so as the national lands department is perfectly aware of this problem. Then, I do not believe that there is cause for dispute in this case.

/How could we fight prostitution, drug abuse, how could we protect our young and keep them healthy?/

/Commander None Harouna Tarnagda of the Ministry of Interior answered this question:/

Prostitution and drug abuse are two ills about which the Ministry of Interior and Security is very much concerned, and which receive constant attention from the police department. The CSP plans to bring them under control as soon as possible, and the Ministry of Interior and Security was given instructions to use all possible means to get rid of these ills. The means which had been made available to the police until now to solve these problems proved quite insignificant; for that reason, the services concerned at the Ministry of Interior are putting the last touch to a series of measures that will be submitted to the CSP for approval, to improve the means we plan to use to solve these problems. However, I would like to remind the people that, regardless of what measures are adopted to get rid of these two ills, the Ministry of Interior cannot find an adequate solution without the people's help, for, in the past, many investigations, especially concerning drugs, got bogged down the moment access to certain concessions became necessary to recover narcotics, etc.

Therefore, it is up to the people to do their best to help the police bring drugs under control. The situation is somewhat different when it comes to

prostitution which, actually, is a problem no one in Ouagadougou can ignore. And since recent events in our brother country, I mean Ghana, we have witnessed massive arrivals of our sisters from Ghana. We could not turn them back, as Nigeria did, without violating international principles; therefore, we must take measures that are compatible with such agreements.

/To a question on the water shortage, the secretary of state to rural development, Mr Benjamin Bonkounkou, answered:/

Actually, your question is not very clear, but I assume you mean water supply difficulties in the town of Ouagadougou. The difficulties we are facing now are of two kinds. Some result from present conditions. In other words, this is the warm season and the town's water requirements exceed the capacity of the National Water Office (ONE). But there are also structural causes. Our country belongs to the Sahel zone where the rainfall is decreasing steadily. You all have noticed that dam reservoirs dried up and did not overflow during the 1982 rainy season. I think that our major concern is to find solutions. The first solution should cost nothing; it is that it would rain; there is no immediate key to this solution. We advise you to pray in our mosques, our churches, our temples, on our fetishes, so that we will have an abundant rainfall in 1983. Apart from that, there are technical solutions. What comes to mind is the Ouagadougou water-supply project using water from the Black Volta. In 1981, its cost was estimated at 16 billion CFA francs. The social character of the project is not the only criterion in the eyes of the lenders. For that reason, we were asked to find alternate solutions using underground water from the Ouagadougou area. Our investigations have shown that, down to a certain depth, pumping underground water is not economically feasible. This year, we have undertaken studies at greater depth, to get a better idea of the water-table potentialities. Should it be demonstrated that not much can be hoped from underground water, then we would tell our financial partners that the only remaining solution, no matter how costly, is to bring in water from the Black Volta. This is certainly not for tomorrow, and it is not for 1984 or 1985 either. In the meanwhile, we are going to try and disconnect some peripheral districts. In other words, we are going to drill wells to supply peripheral districts and bring relief to the center of the capital.

/Why are not investigation commissions made homogeneous by including unemployed people from all categories?/

/Captain Zongo answered:/

The various investigation commissions that were created are commissions working to benefit the Upper Voltan people. As a result, it is the duty of all Upper Voltan citizens to help these various commissions do a good job. Until then, we should not expect to be able to judge effectively the various regimes, unless dossiers are actually prepared as they should be. Then, you should consider that you don't have to be on one of these commissions to help it. Therefore, we believe that, since no special test is required to join them, whether we are unemployed or not and wherever we live, we should all, as citizens and as patriots, make an effort to help the various commissions do their job right.

/Rainfall has been poor in Upper Volta for over 20 years. This may be due to the fact that we are no longer celebrating the funerals of Moro Naba Oubri's mother as we used to. Could the CSP issue a permit to celebrate these funerals?¹/

/Major Lingani answered:/

Let me tell you that the CSP never objected to the celebration of funerals under any traditional rite whatsoever. The problem was always about curfew hours. As long as applications to hold funerals and other rites do not interfere with curfew hours, the CSP has never been a problem. For reasons of security, when you apply to hold funerals that will extend beyond 11 pm, for the time being, we must make reservations, precisely because we are concerned about security.

/A woman asked if the Ministry of Social Affairs and Women's Condition could delegate women to raise women's consciousness in all districts of the town so that, together with the men, they could take part in the development of the country.../

/(The minister of social affairs being absent, Mrs Nignan answered:/

This is a good idea. The minister is not here, but I think that we all have the women in mind. We are aware that women represent over 50 percent of the active population. If we want Upper Volta's development to take off, we must count with women, and the question asked is a good one. We shall tour the districts, we shall contact everybody in all the languages you wish, so we can all work together for the country.

FOOTNOTES

1. By the funerals of Naba Oubri's mother we must understand Tinsse. It is therefore not accurate to say that this traditional rite has not been celebrated in 20 years. Indeed, it was celebrated the very first year our country was officially declared a disaster area, i.e. in August 1973.

[21 Apr 83 pp 10-11, 14]

[Text] We are publishing today the last part of our report on the CSP meeting organized on Saturday 16 April, Place du 3-Janvier.

Here are the last questions:

/We know that the objective of the CSP is to restore the country's normal constitutional life within two years. We also know that the CSP is planning to establish a new ideology in the country. However, should the regime that will follow the CSP decide to change its policy, how would the CSP react?/

/(Major Lingani answered):/

The gentleman who asked the question is ascribing things, words to us. The objective of the CSP, as we have always said and repeated everywhere, is to prepare a process for the country's return to a normal constitutional life within two years. The exact wording used by the CSP is: "progress toward normal constitutional life." I am taking this opportunity to make that clear. When it comes to returning to a normal constitutional life, the CSP does not know of any constitutional life to which it could refer and return to. We have no model of normal constitutional life to which we should go back. This is why the CSP is using the wording of progressing toward normal constitutional life. This implies a process, a method to be followed. As for telling us that we are preparing an ideology and that, after two years, it is not sure that the team replacing the CSP will be able to follow that ideology, I believe that this reflection is mere fabrication and was imagined by the person who asked the question. The CSP has sufficiently defined its objectives and we should not have to repeat ourselves again here.

/Why are newly enlisted soldiers discharged soon after being recruited?/

/(Answer of the chief of general staff of the Armed Forces, Col Some Yorian Gabriel):/

I shall take this opportunity to let everyone know that military service is organized nationwide and that, if we were to keep all the draftees, there would not be enough barracks. Therefore, all must do their military service and leave after 18 months. But we do keep some people to guarantee national security, I mean those who see the army as a career, as we say. Yet, all must serve some time in the army, and if we had the means, we would recruit five or six times a year. It is because we lack means that we recruit only once a year. And, in principle, after 18 months we should discharge everybody and take those that are called up next.

/Why are students' scholarships paid only 11 months [a year]?/

/(The minister of national education, Mr Emmanuel Davjouari, answered):/

I believe that a prerequisite should be fulfilled. We must not confuse a salary and a scholarship. The state provides the students with what is necessary for them to get an education. Circumstances being what they are now, all must make sacrifices. Not only the people, but the students and civil servants as well. Yet, the CSP is aware of the problem and wanted to enable the students to find better conditions in which to complete their studies. This is why the scholarship amounts have been revised recently. This is all I can say on this subject.

/Capt Thomas Sankara used to say: "Let honest citizens not be afraid, even if they own 100 villas. However, dishonest citizens, even in undeveloped districts, even with only a half-square step-in bedroom, should be afraid, for the CSP is coming." Are honest citizens allowed to build many villas?/

/(Major Lingani):/

I can see that the problem of the person who just asked this question is to have the CSP confirm whether each honest citizen may or may not build 100 villas in this country. Indeed, we reaffirm and state that any honest citizen who wants to build villas can do so in peace. As long as he has earned the money with the sweat of his brow, nobody, not even the CSP, should try and bother him. But it is equally clear that, should it be proven that one franc, even one centime belonging to the people was misappropriated to build these villas, clearly the CSP shall not hesitate one moment to sue the person in question and actually confiscate his property.

/Another question from the same person dealt with state exports of cereals. To this question, the minister of rural development, Mr Tapsoba Kouka Edouard, answered as follows:/

According to some lenders, some organizations such as the European Development Fund and certain countries like the FRG, have agreed to buy back some of our stocks. You know that we keep a permanent security stock estimated at 30,000 tons; it is intended to help the people, should there be a disaster. And you also know that no stock will keep for 10 years, much less for longer periods. We must renew at least one third of our stock every year. It was therefore to renew our stock and because certain neighboring countries such as Mali and Ghana were experiencing difficulties, that these lenders allowed us to sell the renewable portion of our security stocks to help these countries that had been hardly hit by drought. Therefore, I would like to say once and for all that the funds we received for these cereals were used to buy cereals from surplus zones, to complement our security stocks. As a result, we were able not only to purchase cereals from the farmers at prices high enough to encourage them to produce more, but we also refilled our security stocks. Because we are a responsible government, we would never export cereals without first taking some precautions. Therefore, I would like you to have the accurate information this time, and I would like all to know that we did not make this decision unilaterally, but in agreement with the countries and organizations that help us when we need help.

/The problem of water supply for animals.../

/The problem of damages to crops caused by herds./

/The problem of transhumance.../

/The problem between livestock breeders and customs officers.../

/The minister of rural development was called again to answer these questions:/

We are aware that the Upper Voltans are facing water-supply problems in all areas visited by CSP information missions. Questions about the water supply were asked over and over again. The problem of water for animals is an integral part of the overall water-supply problem in Upper Volta. With respect to the more precise and more specific question of providing water for herds, we plan to see to it that there are a number of wells along the way to provide drinking water for our animals. Another problem is to ensure that animals have access

to these watering points and to these pastures without coming into conflict with farmers. Actually, this is a land-ownership problem, and we believe that it should be reexamined in connection with the agrarian reform, and that a permanent solution could be found. Some have mentioned damages caused to the crops by herds, and the high fines herdsmen had to pay. We say that we do want to protect the rights of herdsmen, but it is also normal to protect the rights of farmers; in other words, every time a conflict will arise, the administrative and technical authorities will have to find a just solution. This is part of the social justice the CSP intends to establish in this country.

As for transhumance, it is both a domestic and an external problem since some herds cross our borders to go elsewhere. This is a loss of resources for our country. If transhumance is now practiced over considerable distances, it is also because the problem of water and pasture has become acute as a result of years of inadequate rainfall. Again, this is why we believe that the program intended to provide water for herds must be implemented to keep our herds on Upper Volta land. As for the customs problem, there are laws; of course, the person asking the question said herdsmen would sometimes ignore them, but, as we say, no one is supposed to ignore the law; herdsmen know that they are supposed to carry certain documents, certain papers, namely vaccination and transhumance certificates, etc.

Some laws were made because there are also dishonest herdsmen who will cross the border, saying they are looking for watering points. They cross the border with their animals and go sell them elsewhere. This is why we say that if problems arise they should be solved according to existing laws. Briefly, the problem of herdsmen is a legitimate problem, and our department is trying to find adequate solutions. Solutions that would take into account the concerns of all parties, i.e. would be fair to the herdsmen while protecting the rights of farmers. Thank you.

Conclusion

/Major Lingani's conclusion:/

We shall now close this debate. Before leaving you, I would like to thank you once again for having come in such large numbers to listen once again to the CSP's message. As we said at the start, the object of this meeting is to institute a debate with you, with the people. The questions you raised in this debate show that Upper Volta is facing many difficult problems. They also show that, after 23 years of independence, we seem to be going nowhere and making no progress. This makes it necessary for all of us to mobilize ourselves. And why mobilize ourselves? What we need is a mobilization around clearly defined objectives. Objectives in conformity with the most essential interests of the Upper Volta people. The CSP, therefore, is inviting you to rally around the objectives it is suggesting to you. This in turn implies union and solidarity. We must unite our arms, our hearts, our minds. One last thing I want to ask from you is to be vigilant. You must remain vigilant, perfectly vigilant, consistently vigilant to unmask and fight the people's enemies. You must remain vigilant to protect the people's interests and its achievements. Finally, you must remain vigilant to fight all reactionary forces in this country. These conditions are necessary to protect the Upper Volta people's interests. Thank you.

CSV MEETS FOR 'DAYS OF REMEMBRANCE'

Ouagadougou L'OBSERVATEUR in French 18 Apr 83 pp 10-11

[Speech by Upper Voltan Trade Union Confederation Secretary General Toure Souman, opening the "Remembrance Days" weekend assembly in Ouagadougou, 15-17 Apr 1983]

[Text] We cannot refrain, as we open these days of remembrance for the CSV, from expressing our joy and that of the national federation bureau at finding ourselves all together again, as we were before that dark day for Voltan labor, 24 November 1981, the day when the dictatorial, anti-labor, anti-people, anti-democratic regime known as the Military Committee of Recovery for National Progress (CMRPN), now swept away forever after venting its spleen on our organization, tried to achieve its diabolical purpose by arbitrarily dissolving the CSV.

Today, despite the CMRPN and all its agents, the CSV is back on its feet again, ready to stand up, with the same spirit, the same resolve, and the same firmness for the interests of the workers and the people of Upper Volta, as we join our forces with all those of the people's democratic movement to make sure that never again will we allow anti-people, anti-labor, and anti-democratic regimes like that of the CMRPN to rise again in Upper Volta, particularly by cynically exploiting the workers' struggles.

We are also happy today to note that these days of remembrance coincide with the anniversary of the historic strike of 14-15-16 April 1982, called by six of the CSV's rank-and-file unions, faithful to the end to the solemn declaration of 18 November 1981 by the CSV's rank and file unions, in which these unions swore to unite to defend, at whatever cost, the CSV and the Upper Voltan labor movement, in the teeth of the CMRPN's anti-labor measures and its threats to dissolve the CSV.

That historic strike of 14-15-16 April 1982 was called to demand: -- repeal of the criminal ordinance of the CMRPN, inspired by its goons, the enemies of Upper Volta's workers and its people, who strove to ban all strikes in Upper Volta forever;

-- the re-establishment with full rights of our labor confederation, which the CMPRN and its agents perceived as the major obstacle to their reactionary and diabolical designs;

-- vacating the national and international arrest warrant for the secretary general of the CSV issued by the CMPRN's Interior and Security Minister, the late Colonel of Gendarmes Nezien Badembie, the most fascist of interior ministers ever to hold office in Upper Volta.

Today, with order N° itself abrogating order N° for administrative internment of the CSV secretary general by decree n° of 23 December 1982, restoring the CSV to all its rights and privileges, ordinance n° 83/014/CSP/PRES, nullifying the villainous CMPRN ordinance setting draconian limitations on the right to strike, we can say today with legitimate pride that the objectives of the historic strike of 14-15-16 April 1982 have been achieved down to the letter. [as published]

By taking these measures on behalf of Upper Volta's workers and labor unions, the CSP recognizes the justice of the April 1982 struggles.

It thereby proves that, unlike the reactionary CMPRN regime, it does not fear the workers and labor unions of Upper Volta; it no longer treats them like galley-slaves; on the contrary, it seeks to identify with the Voltan working people in their struggle against exploitation and oppression, as it has so often said.

These equitable measures by the CSP on behalf of Upper Volta's workers and labor unions deserves emphasis, because they mark the first time that a political regime in Upper Volta -- much less a military regime -- has refused to treat the workers and their organizations like permanent adversaries, like organizations to be mistrusted at all times, like enemies to be struck down at all costs.

The fact of the matter is that the short history of our country since enactment of the meta-law in 1956 has recorded many arbitrary measures aimed particularly against the workers and their organizations. To cite only a few, we recall: the 1959 deportation of Coulibaly Famory, Ly Mohamed, and Ousmane Ba, leaders of the Black African General Workers' Union (UGTAX) section, on the chauvinist pretext that they were aliens and communists to boot, whose sole aim was to smuggle a foreign ideology into Upper Volta;

-- the anti-democratic and anti-worker bill introduced in November 1979, and aimed at curtailing the right to strike;

-- but above all, under the CMPRN, the abolition of the right to strike, the dissolution of the most representative of our union organizations, and the arrest warrant issued for the arrest of its secretary general.

Comrades, it is in a new political context, in a new union situation, that we open our days of remembrance and of quiet reflection about the Upper Volta labor movement. It is also in the light of all we have lived through, in our union headquarters and in the experience of Upper Volta's workers since our last union council in October 1981, that we must sift and analyze the internal problems of our organization, our mistakes, our shortcomings and our worth, the relations between our union headquarters and the other labor organizations, the attitudes of the various labor organizations during this blackest period for Upper Volta's labor movement -- the 2 years under the CMPRN, the position of the various social and political forces in our country vis-à-vis the workers and union and democratic liberties. From this analysis, we must derive the tasks that must be the CSV's mission today, so as to assure its unity and its renewed energy, for a new drive in Upper Volta's labor movement which must be an essential component of the people's democratic movement.

Comrades,

For us in the CSV, for responsible union organization in Upper Volta, for union freedoms and for democracy, the first priority is respect for the workers and their organizations, respect for the liberties of the people, respect for their place and their vital role in the changes that must be made in our society. This is the concept of democracy we have always upheld and that we shall continue to uphold in the CSV. This concept is diametrically opposed to that of the reactionary enemies of the workers and of the people, who have been systematically stifled during the 2 years when the CMPRN spat upon and trampled our union and democratic freedoms, the same men who blessed the CMPRN and all its measures, who suggested and then applauded the CMPRN's anti-labor measures, and who today have found their tongues again to speak with and live by, to cry out for a return to our "democratic institutions." On the lips of those who called down blessings on the CMPRN and its anti-democratic measures, who approved of the arbitrary arrests and imprisonments under the CMPRN, on the lips of those who, as a minority in the Assembly of the 3rd Republic, a minority shrinking like shagreen hide in the sun, and which, after vainly begging the majority to join them in forming a national unity government, wound up approaching the CMRFN colonels and begging them to put an end to the "democratic experiment" of the 3rd Republic -- in the mouths of these reactionaries nostalgic for the days of the CMPRN, the call for a return to democratic institutions is deeply suspect, and can mean only a return to a regime like that of the CMPRN, synonymous with slaughter of the people and the liquidation of the liberties of the unions and of our democratic organizations.

So I can say to you that never again will CSV members, with the lessons they have learned, allow themselves to be deceived or misled by such shabby individuals as Alexandre Zoungrana, former

minister for Civil Service and Labor and the grey eminence behind the colonels of the CMRPN.

Comrades, it is with great courage and great honesty that we must take up our analysis of the state of our union and of the state of the labor movement in Upper Volta, if we want to draw every possible lesson from the black years of the CMRPN for the good of the labor movement and of the people of Upper Volta.

In the name of the national confederation bureau, I hereby declare these days of reflection by the CSV on the labor movement in Upper Volta today open.

Long live the CSV!

Long live the Upper Volta labor movement!

Comrades, the struggle goes on!

6182

CSO: 3419/835

DISTRICT GOVERNORS GIVEN 3-WEEK 'ULTIMATUM'

Lasaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 3 May 83 p 2

[Article by Times Reporter]

[Excerpt] Party Secretary-General Mulemba, has given district governors on the Copperbelt a three week ultimatum in which to strengthen the Party in the province.

Disclosing this in Ndola yesterday Copperbelt Province Member of the Central Committee Mr Alex Shapi said the Party chief gave the instructions after his ten-day tour of the region.

District political committees under the chairmanship of governors are going to meet all ward officials in their respective areas to ensure that all of them renew their Party membership and fill vacant posts at section, branch and ward levels. There are some ward officials who have not renewed their membership," Mr Shapi said.

He said this was a task district governors should not fail to fulfil. "All governors must submit reports to me by May 21 without excuses because this is the deadline given to us by the Party Secretary-General."

During his tour Mr Mulemba expressed disappointment at the low membership of the Party on the Copperbelt and emphasised the need for making the Party strong.

On reports of misuse of Party funds by some leaders in the province, Mr Shapi said this would also be included in his report to Mr Mulemba.

Another issue which leaders on the Copperbelt would follow up was the combating of crime which Mr Mulemba said had instilled fear in the minds of the people and threatened Zambia's sovereignty.

Each district should work out ways of combating crime as it was increasing at alarming proportions, Mr Shapi said.

Another task to be tackled was the identifying of those functions of district councils which are within the decentralised system of local government administration but are also performed by other ministries.

ZAMBIA

KAUNDA URGES MORE EXPORTS FROM NONMINING SECTOR

MB110840 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 10 May 83

[Text] President Kaunda has called on nonmining ZIMCO [Zambia Industrial and Mining Corporation] companies to start exporting instead of complaining about lack of foreign exchange, to which they are not entitled. He said this financial year the nonmining sector of ZIMCO requires at least 690 million [currency not specified] in foreign exchange to maintain viable operations, but the projected foreign exchange earnings in this sector were only 125 million.

Dr Kaunda pointed out that one of the reasons why the country was not doing well in nonmineral export was that industries in Zambia expect too high profit margins to be competitive.

Addressing the ZIMCO council at Mulungushi Hall, Dr Kaunda warned that ZIMCO could be turned into a con man game if not judicially managed, as any traveling salesman sells anything at any price if buying procedures do exist. [sentence as heard] He said as there was little intelligence on international prices of goods and services offered, bargaining had become a matter of the salesman concocting imaginary [words indistinct] than on informed strategy.

On exploitative prices, the president said the ultimate protector of the consumer is the consumer himself, who should protect himself by boycotting overcharging shops. He said ZIMCO can help in bringing prices down by ensuring that organizations like the National Import and Export Corporation--NIEC--and Zambia Steel and Building Supplies widen their distribution network. The ZCBC [Zambia Consumer Buying Corporation], he said, should make use of NIEC's already countrywide network while NIEC should make maximum use of district councils and selected private sector agencies where it has no network of its own.

Dr Kaunda said there were several examples of bad buying agreements and these deals have cost the companies millions of kwacha, which was finally reflected in the high cost of products produced by them. Dr Kaunda explained that in bad buying and bad negotiating, there are not only company losses, redundancies, and high costs involved, there were also high foreign exchange costs involved.

Meanwhile, the president has called on the ZIMCO group to lead the way in implementing industrial participatory democracy by establishing a tripartite form of management consisting of representatives of management, party committees at places of work, and trade union councils.

CSO: 3400/1997

SIDA HEAD NOTES BREAKDOWN OF 1983 AID TO NATION

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 3 May 83 p 3

[Article by Business Mail Staff]

[Text] The Swedish government may give Zambia a grant of K26.9 million next year, head of the Swedish International Development Authority [SIDA], Mrs Brita Ostberg said in Lusaka yesterday.

Mrs Ostberg said her government has put forward the proposal before the Swedish parliament which is currently in session and that a decision will be known in July.

"It is most likely that Zambia will get K26.9 million grant from Sweden next year. The government has already tabled its proposal before parliament and we expect to hear its decision on the matter by July," she said.

Mrs Ostberg, who expressed satisfaction at how most of the facilities provided by her government is being used in the country, said this amount once approved, would go into agricultural, health and educational development.

She explained that as is usually the case with other grants to Zambia, the biggest share of the money would go into the agricultural sector to boost the lima programme.

She said that this year, Sweden has allocated K25.4 million as grant to Zambia. The figure indicates an increase of K3.1 million compared to the previous year when Zambia received K22.3 million. Half of this year's grant has been released to the Zambian government, Mrs Ostberg said.

Out of the K25.4 million, agriculture will get K12.4 million, health K4.7 million and education K4.1 million.

The Integrated Rural Development Programme [IRDP] will get K3,230,000, co-operative unions K4,090,000 and training of personnel K2,239,000, Mrs Ostberg said.

The prices and incomes Commission has been given K297,000 to assist it with staff which will come from Sweden while the survey department is to receive K729,000 for Swedish staff and training of Zambian personnel abroad, she said.

"A small programme called "Rural Structure" will get K115,000 to develop storage facilities for small-scale farmers in Zambia," Mrs Ostberg explained.

CSO: 3400/1393

PUBLICATION NOTES NATION'S INCREASING DEPENDENCE ON FOREIGN AID

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 28 Apr 83 p 4

[Article by Business Review Reporter]

[Excerpt] ZAMBIA's foreign debt has been estimated at about K3 billion and the major creditors are France, China, West Germany and the United States.

This is said in the latest issue of *African Business* which confirms that the deteriorating foreign exchange position is increasing the Government's dependence on outside support.

It says the pipeline which had been hovering at 21 months for sometime has now stretched to 36 months and the major creditors are listed as France which is owed K779.5 million, China K594 million for Tazara railway line and K504 million to West Germany.

Other creditors are the US K289 million the Soviet Union K168 million and Canada K120 million.

Previously the country could count on cobalt to offset the declining revenue from copper but this dropped drastically last year and the article says there was no revenue accrued to the Government during 1982 from the mines.

Despite the pressing economic problems the publication notes that the motor industry in Zambia is anticipating a bright future with a number of assembly plants springing up.

"The new K2.5 million Rover Zambia assembly plant which has been funded jointly by Rover and the Development Bank of Zambia is expected to reduce the shortage of utility vehicles and improve the transportation of goods and services among the business community."

An article headlined future looks bright for car buyers says that the major problem facing assembly plants in Zambia including those at Lenco and Leyland is lack of funds to bring in kits.

It observes that because of the high demand for vehicles customers are sometimes compelled to wait for as long as one year "but for those with access to foreign exchange, buying a car is relatively easy as dealers are able to deliver any type of vehicle within a month."

CSO: 3400/1393

UNHCR 'WORRIED' BY LENGTH OF TIME REFUGEES HELD FOR SCREENING

LUSAKA SUNDAY TIMES in English 1 May 83 p 1

[Article by Josiyas Mbuzi]

[Text] A number of refugees are languishing in Zambian prisons for as long as two years in some cases, it has been learnt.

Those in Lusaka or Livingstone prisons include a South African, Zimbabwean and Burundi nationals, according to a source.

The United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) in Lusaka has said while the holding of refugees was legitimate, it is the length of time that was worrying.

"The Zambia Government is dutybound to ensure the security of its nationals, but while it is necessary to screen those posing as refugees before they come under our care, we would appreciate it if the screening period is shortened," UNHCR legal officer Ms Esther Chikawe said when asked for a comment.

The source, who said he spent 40 days in detention—22 days in Livingstone and 18 days in Lusaka — claimed those in prisons were "bona-fide refugees."

He castigated the UNHCR for not securing the release of the "imprisoned" refugees.

He was not prepared to say

how he managed to leave the Lusaka prison, but he appealed to the international community to change its attitude towards refugees.

Although he was free he was not hopeful his colleagues, some of whom had been held for longer periods, would come out unless he brought their plight to light.

Two Zimbabweans and a number of registered refugees from Botswana are held in Livingstone prison as prohibited immigrants.

In Lusaka prison there is one Namibian who has been held for two years, one Burundi national who has since become mentally disturbed because of the alleged long stay and a South African who is a registered refugee from Tanzania.

Asked how the refugees were detained, the source said all of them were arrested as they sought asylum in Zambia.

The source said in his case, he was arrested in Livingstone when he tried to cross into Botswana where "I hoped to find better refugee treatment."

He described conditions under which refugees were kept in Zambia, particularly at Maheba camp in Solwezi, as "deplorable".

"We are made to dig and expected to be self-reliant yet we are not given pots nor blankets."

He accused the UNHCR office in Lusaka of giving preferential treatment to selected groups of refugees.

But Ms Chikawe blamed refugees for their "misfortune" which, she said, was as a result of their adventure.

"It should be borne in mind that although they are refugees they cannot be expected to be above any nation's laws. All those in prison could not have been there if they did not flee their countries of origin.

"They are in prison because they were being adventurous leaving their registered countries for another," she added.

Officials from her office would travel to Livingstone to interview those in prison to secure their release. But there was nothing more that could be done about those in the Lusaka prison.

On the Namibian, she said her office had been trying to secure his release since 1981, but without success because of the slow investigations being carried on him by the Zambian authorities.

On the Burundi national she said he had been in prison for a long time because he was "uncooperative" with the UNHCR officials who tried to help him.

She did not consider the South African refugee, was the concern of the UNHCR. The underlying factor for those who should be of concern to us is that they must be people fleeing because of well-founded fear of being persecuted."

CSO: 3400/1393

WORKER SHARING IN PARASTATAL MANAGEMENT TO START BY YEAR'S END

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 3 May 83 p 1

[Article by Times Reporter]

[Excerpt] PRESIDENT Kaunda has announced that the Government will introduce full workers' participation in the management of all parastatal companies before the end of this year.

This should greatly curtail instances of abuse of office by parastatal bosses as well as giving workers a chance to participate in decision-making which concerned their lives.

The Zimco board of directors' meeting to be held this week would work out details of how worker participation could best be achieved.

Workers needed to be protected from exploitation even by State structures.

"Our system as it is now places too much power in the hands of one man which leads to temptations."

Parastatal managers should be protected from this temptation which came naturally to man.

The decision to include labour leaders on the Zimco board of directors was intended to show the Government's sincerity in its efforts

to improve the standard of living of the people.

Keeping the union leaders out would have generated suspicions between the Party and the labour movement.

It was now necessary for the two parties to put their heads together and see how worker participation could effectively be achieved.

In Serenje, Minister of Legal Affairs and Attorney-General Mr Gibson Chigaga said unless employers include workers on their boards there would continue to be mistrust and industrial unrest.

Mr Chigaga told a Labour Day rally that President Kaunda's recent appointment of ZCTU leaders to the Zimco board of directors was a bold move which demonstrated his commitment to worker participation in the decision-making process.

He described the idea of worker management as "sound" and said this would help remove conflict and confrontation between workers and employers.

CSO: 3400/1393

DNIP SECRETARY, ZCTU SECRETARY CLASH DURING LABOR DAY RALLY

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 3 May 83 pp 1, 7

[Article by Times Reporter]

[Text] Party Secretary-General Mulemba openly clashed with Zambia Congress of Trade Unions acting general secretary Mr Chitalu Sampa during a Labour Day rally in Kitwe at the weekend.

The clash followed Mr Sampa's remarks that Zambia's economic reforms had failed and only foreigners and non-black Zambians were benefiting from them as they owned retail business, private factories and were now moving into farming.

"Zambians cannot even apply for a bank loan without facing countless prohibitive conditions most of which they are unable to meet. Workers work hard and for long hours, but have nothing to show for their efforts. In addition, the country has been turned into a market place in which foreigners in their hundreds have come to acquire wealth at the expense of Zambians."

Replying to the remarks the Party chief urged the labour movement to critically examine the reasons contributing to the alleged failure of the reforms instead of just complaining and blaming the Party and its Government for this.

It was not correct that the 1968 economic reforms were made to place Zambia's economy in the hands of Asians and other foreigners as the ZCTU implied.

Zambian laws stated that any Zambian regardless of colour or creed had a right to benefit from the reforms and it was unrealistic for the labour movement to turn round and say indigenous Zambians had deliberately been let down.

"If economic reforms have failed, have we asked ourselves why and have we looked at how we can solve problems that have cropped up instead of just complaining?"

Mr Mulemba said Mr Sampa's remarks were outside the theme for this year's Labour Day celebrations — "economic survival through self-reliance" — which had been suggested by the ZCTU itself.

The theme was appropriate for 1983 as it was intended to inject a new spirit of hard work and self-reliance in the workers.

Common sense showed that because Zambia's economy depended on foreign resources such as technology, essential raw materials and expertise, it followed that her economy would be affected by foreign influences. This was why there was need for self-reliance among Zambians, a genuine desire

among Zambians, individually and collectively, to be productive because only then could they boost the economy.

The ZCTU should genuinely support the Party's efforts to build a socialist economy which would benefit all Zambians and Mr Mulemba called for total unity between the ZCTU and the Zambia Federation of Employers on the one hand and the Party and its Government on the other to work towards real economic self-reliance.

Mr Sampa earlier said: "It is no use for the Government to say it ran the country's economy without giving Zambians the mandate to take the economy away from foreigners who are now controlling it.

"It is high time we took away the economy from foreigners. We should sit down and seriously examine the question of who is running the economy of this country instead of wasting time identifying each other as enemies of the Party."

CSO: 3400/1393

MEALIE MEAL, FERTILIZER PRICES INCREASE THIRTY PERCENT

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 3 May 83 p 1

[Article by Times Reporter]

[Excerpt] National Milling Company and Namboard have increased prices of mealie meal and fertiliser by an average of 30 per cent with immediate effect.

A National Milling spokesman said in Lusaka yesterday that the retail prices for a 90 kg bag of roller meal had gone up from K22.96 to K29.95, 50 kg bag from K13.00 to K16.90 and 25 kg from K6.77 to K8.80.

A 50 kg breakfast mealie meal bag which retailed at K16.19 will now sell at K21.75, 25 kg has gone up from K8.37 to K11.20 and 10×2-½ kg packs which cost K8.91 will go at K11.55.

The wholesale prices for roller meal are with old prices in brackets: 90 kg bag, K29.15 (K22.28), 50 kg bag K16.45 (K12.62) and 25 kg K8.55 (K6.57).

The wholesale price for breakfast has been hiked from K15.71 to K21.20 (50 kg), K8.12 to K10.92 (25 kg) and K8.64 to K11.25 for 10×2-½ kg packs.

A Namboard spokesman said the company had increased the price of maize to millers and other end-users from K17 to K22.48 for 90 kg bag.

He said the new prices for fertiliser for a 50 kg bag had been raised from K13.15 to K22.30 (tobacco mixture A), K14.65 to K23.80 (tobacco mixture C), K14.15 to K23.30 (tobacco mixture V) K14.95 to

K24.10 for maize mixture R, X, D and urea.

A 50 kg ammonium nitrate bag will cost K23.20 (K14.08), sulphate of ammonia K22.55 (K13.40), nitrate of soda K25.50 (K16.35), single super phosphate, K22.50 (K13.35), triple super phosphate K25.80 (K16.65), potassium sulphate K20.85 (K11.70), potassium chloride K21.10 (K10.95) and gypsum K18.05 (K8.90).

Mixed triple super phosphate and single super phosphate will cost K24.35 (K15.02), lumpies K21.30 (K12.15), wet K20.30 (K11.15), sweepings K22.25 (K13.10) and sodium nitrate K20.35 (K11.20).

A national Milling Company spokesman explained that price increases for mealie meal were a result of the announced increases of maize price to millers by Namboard.

Namboard found it inevitable to hike its price of maize to millers because of the "greatly reduced" subsidies from the Government to cover handling costs for the crop.

The reduced subsidies were the result of plummeting copper sales and the declining world economy.

A Namboard spokesman explained that the Government could not generate enough revenue from declining copper sales and this year gave only

K83 million for subsidies as against K155 million last year.

"Out of this figure of K83 million only a small sum of K9 million is available at present as a subsidy for maize handling by Namboard. The amount for 1982 was K17.8 million."

Namboard recieved K39.7 million in 1981 for fertiliser subsidies which dropped to K30.3 million last year and to an all-time low of K19.9 million this year.

This had forced Namboard to increase the selling price of fertiliser to farmers as the only way to keep them in business. The prices of fertiliser had to be increased by K183.16 per tonne or K9.16 per 50 kg bag.

The spokesman explained that Namboard maintained the producer price for a bag of maize in the 1981/2 season at K13.50 against the producer price of K16 at which the company bought maize from farmers.

"The difference of K2.50 on every bag of maize was absorbed by Namboard and this resulted into Namboard making huge losses that year. Namboard cannot continue to

pile up these huge losses in its operations.

"If it continued further to do so it must grind to a halt almost immediately. This would be a disaster to the country."

Without subsidies, Namboard could only continue to operate by passing some of the handling costs of maize to the consumer.

"This means the present producer price of maize of K18.30 will have to be paid directly by the consumers themselves."

The spokesman commended the Party and its Government for what he called its "tenacity and determination to encourage food production by offering attractive producer prices to farmers."

The producer price of maize was increased from K13.50 in 1980/81 to K16 in 1981/82 for a 90 kg bag. This was increased in 1982/83 to K18.30.

These excellent incentives have been well recieved by farmers who have done their utmost to produce food for the country despite unfavourable fluctuations in the weather which has forced the country to import maize at the exorbitant price of K20 a bag.

BRIEFS

FAMINE RELIEF OPERATIONS--Distribution of relief maize supplies worth about K2 million bought by the World Food Programme (WFP) for Western, Eastern and Southern provinces has started. WFP deputy representative, Mr Vincent Gondwe said in Lusaka yesterday that the distribution of maize started last month but could not say how much had been distributed so far. The maize was bought by the WFP from Zimbabwe to alleviate famine in the three provinces which suffered drought last year. Namboard started receiving the relief supplies last month and releases these at depots in the affected areas. Mr Gondwe said milk and edible fats bought together with the maize will start arriving in the country next month. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 30 Apr 83 p 2]

CENTRAL PROVINCE FAMINE RELIEF--Mkushi and Serenje district councils have been given a total of K20,000 as their share of the K800,000 the Government recently released to Central Province for famine relief food operations to the affected areas. According to Mkushi district executive secretary Mr Harry Machangani, K15,000 has been received from the office of the provincial permanent secretary in Kabwe. Mr Machangani said efforts were being made by his office to buy bags of mealie meal required to be delivered to hunger-stricken villagers in Luano Valley. Other areas affected by hunger in Mkushi are Muchiya, Chembe, Mbosha, Shikabeta and Chingombe mission. People in these areas were this year reported to be living on wild roots such as "misepo" while waiting for relief food supplies from the Government. In Serenje, the district executive secretary Mr Gabriel Maka said K5,000 had been received for the relief food supplies to the affected areas. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 28 Apr 83 p 2]

SHORT MATURITY MAIZE SEED--Zambia is actively developing its own special maize seed of short maturity to save foreign exchange on its importation, said Zambia Seed Company general manager, Mr Sven Olson in Lusaka. The seed variety which was being developed at Mount Makulu Research Station near Chilanga was expected to be made available to farmers in the 1985-86 season. Mr Olson said apart from the short maturity variety maize seed, his company had in stock the other long maturity type of seed which was enough to meet the country's demand. Also available in abundance were other seeds such as soya beans, wheat, sunflower and several others which were produced locally. He said the short maturity maize seed took only 140 days to mature from the time of planting and Zambia last year imported

three thousand bags of this seed from Zimbabwe. He said the early maturity maize seed was in high demand in Southern Province and his company might be forced to import some of it this year until Zambia produced its own to meet the shortfall. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 3 May 83 p 4]

ROVER ZAMBIA CUTS PRODUCTION--Rover Zambia has cut down production from 750 Land-Rovers a year to less than half the number in the last 12 months because of lack of foreign exchange, managing director Mr Keith Flevill said in Ndola yesterday. Mr Flevill said his company was holding orders for more than 400 units mainly from Government departments and parastatal companies, many of them for agricultural projects, but had failed to fulfil them over the past 18 months. He was reacting to a statement by Luapula Province permanent secretary Mr Bishop Chabafimbi published on Monday that money for the purchase of Land Rovers for district councils had been set aside but Rover Zambia was unable to meet their orders. Mr Chabafimbi said district councils in the province had been hit by a critical shortage of transport resulting in officers failing to transport building materials to sites where work on projects is being carried out. But Mr Flevill said apart from orders for two Land Rovers placed by the provincial administration department in Mansa 12 months ago, Rover Zambia had no orders from individual districts in the province. He disclosed that Rover Zambia's Land-Rover assembly line had been at a virtual standstill since December last year. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 29 Apr 83 p 4]

CSO: 3400/1393

BRIEFS

MARKETING BODY DEFENDED--Much criticism of Zimbabwe's intention to set up a national marketing authority for minerals and mineral products was wholly ill-founded. This has been asserted by Mr Mark Rule, general manager of the Metals and Minerals Marketing Corporation of Zimbabwe. "There is nothing new in the concept that an independent nation should exercise a substantial measure of control of the exploitation of its mineral resources," he said. "Nor is there anything particularly new in the concept of national marketing authorities. "What may be unusual is the combination of measures adopted by Zimbabwe in creating its national authority." Establishment of the corporation left the ownership and operation of mines and mineral processing plants unchanged. It did not involve any measure of nationalisation of these operations. The MMC was purely a marketing authority. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 21 Apr 83 p 17M]

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